Judge Lawrence—I mean as to the impri

Consisting of Tea Sets, Water B, Berry, Fruit and Cake Baskets, per nes, Vases, etc. These goods ill be sold at prices far below their sud cost to dealers. Mr. A. H. H. ER, who is the "OLDEST BLISHED" Jeweler in the d whose reputation for sellthing but fine goods is a suffi-uarantee that there is no betds in this, or any other, line, by him, offered to the public other house. He asks the to call and examine at his Out Sale,

shington-st., near State H. MILLER.

IE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. AMPAIGN

HURRAH FOR AYES AND WHEELER AND THE OLD UNION PARTY!

National Republican party has placed its stand platform before the American people. Presidential Campaign will be one of the most sting and important that has ever occurred in United States. The result of the coatest will armine the future good or ill of the country for eneration to come.

The Pemocratic-Confederate alliance is the same character and spirit as when the one wing reved that the War for the Union was a "failure," it is other wing tried desperately to make it a turn. They are now a harbor of refuge for second animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

sies and destructive purposes, showing them-incapable of progress or even of compre-sing the wants of the country. They only addie and muddle." With all their promises retensions they have proven utter failures in ing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Reve-Currency, or Reform.

The Government again passes into the hands of supportation of the property of the pands of

mocratic-Confederates, and they secure pos-a of the purse and the sword, the Army and the the Executive authority and the law-making they will substitute reaction for programs establish a reign of terror and a system of the first and ballot-box stuffing and tion in the cities of the North. Prudence ishes that "the destinies of the country in hand be consided to those who arway it to

e accendency of the Republican party is to intained, no agency will be more useful and fail to that end than THE CHICAGO TRIBURE, has no superior in power and influence appublican newspapers.

ausum Campaign Club is needed in every borhood in the West to supply the people with the facts and correct political information.

Thisuxs proposes to keep the enemy on the alve, and to make it a hot campaign for them a glorious triumph is achieved next November.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

now until after the Presidential election,

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. THICAGO, ILL

NORTHERN TRANSIT CO. teamer GARDEN CITY will leave Chicag wankee about the 15th inst. for Philadelphi Milwaukee about the 15th inst for Philadelphia liver and Gulf St. Lawrence and the Ocean, sain 10 days and return, or as soon thereafter or 100 tickets shall be taken. If a sufficient er of tickets are not sold within a reasonable the money for those taken will be refunded. Samer has single and double berthe and noise for parties of 4 and 8 persons, and is the provided and fitted for the voyage. Fare a round trip, including 10 days on board at delphia, \$150. P. J. Klein, Agent, or B. Ick, Passenger Agent, Milwaukee. Apply to inferdiori, Agent, or John H. Green, Passenger Lichterson.

ent, Chicago.
P. CHAMBERLIN. President X-SALE CERTIFICATES.

taxes of 1873 and 1874 AND 1875

Laxes of 1872 and prior years, at 6 per cent in a same from date of sale.

ALES IN 1874 AND 1875

Laxes of 1873 and 1874, at 10 per cent interest and 1874 and 1874. J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller, Room 3 City-Hall.

osition Restaurant

PISHING TACKLE, ETC.

E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. HOLDERS MEETINGS. Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

PIBEWORKS, FLAGS' &c. 1776. POURTH OF JULY. 1876.

188 & 190 State-st., OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.

FLAGS, LANTERNS,

Decoration Articles!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MILLER & TAYLOR, 3 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

We guarantee our works finest and most reliable in this market.

FIRE WORKS OF ALL KINDS. LOWEST PRICES

At LINO'S, 58 State-st. sice Fruit of all kinds kept constantly on hand FIRE-WORKS!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TAILORING. COST

to Make to Order, in our well-known style, the remainder of Gen-uine Scotch and English PLAID SUITS at the very low price of from

\$28 TO \$35. and all other goods at correspondingly low prices.

WM. H. GRUBEY,

TAILOR, 107 South Clark-st., METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK.

on all Garments ordered of us dur-

ing July and August. HLY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

NOTICE **SAVINGS DEPOSITORS** - OF THE

International Bank. From and ser July 1, 1876, until further no-ice, interest on Savings Deposits will be paid at he rate of FOUR per cent, subject to the rules of his bank, now in force. By order of the Board of Directors. B. LOEWENTHAL. Pres.

DIME Chartered by the Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block. Receives Savings Deposits upon interest, subject to the rules. Money loaned on Illinois Farms. 7 PER CENT.

We will lend sums over \$25,000 on business roperty at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$9,000 and \$5,000 SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

Loans on Real Estate n Chicago and improved suburbs, in sums 12,000 and upwards, made at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

WALNUT-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

JAMES T. STOVER, Manager. TO BENT Desirable Offices TO RENT

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

BROTHERS.

Will offer this day, 650 DOZEN

ANGELA SEAMLESS 2-BUTTON

ONE DOLLAR

A PAIR. This Glove is a GENUINE FRENCH KID, and cost \$18 gold a dozen to import, and retailed all over the United States at Two Dollars.

Ladies should not neglect this opportunity, as such bargains do not last long. Orders by mail promptly filled.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

PARASOLS. Embracing all the newest

styles in endless variety of handles, at ONE-THIRD LESS Than Manufacturers' Prices.

121 & 123 State-st. AND

Twenty-second-st. & Michigan-av. DRY GOODS.

Great Sale

DRY GOODS.

SHAY, FRENCH & CO., 84 & 86 State-st.,

is now closing at an IMMENSE RE-

DUCTION in price.

Call early and secure the best bargains of the season.
J. IRVING PEARCE,

RAILROADS. 4th OF JULY CENTENNIAL, And all points East, via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Never in the history of Railroads have the travel-ing public been so favored with low rates: 13.00 14.00 11.00 11.00 11.40

To New York City, N. Y. 13.00
To Boston 14.00
To Washington 11.00
To Baltimore 11.00
To Philadelphia 11.40
Passengers are allowed to stop over at points desirable. Sleeping and Palace Cars on all trains. For further information call at Company's Oftice, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Twenty-second-st. Depot, Exposition Building, foot Monroe-st., Chicago.
THOS. P. BARRY, West. Pass, Ag't.
T. H. FONDA, City Pass, Ag't, Chicago.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

I am now ready to supply dealers and consumers, either in city or country, with the penuine and favorite old brands of Lackawa. in Cc.1, viz.: "Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. 's" Coal at lowest rates named for other Anthracite Coals. We have also on hand a large supply of Lehigh, Blossburg, Briar Hill, and Erie Coals at as low rates as any other parties in Chicago can name.

ROBT. LAW, OFFICES-280 East Madison-st., 126 South Market-st., 300 Lumber-st., And North Pier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIMEON W. KING

EXCELSIOR SIGNS. The genuine are made only by the EXCELSION

WHISKY.

Rehm Brought Up Before Judge Blodgett.

Pleas in His Behalf by the Government Counsel and His Own.

Messrs, Bangs, Dexter, Ayer, Etc., Tell the Agreement They

Should Not Go to Joliet. And Should Not Get More

It Was Absolutely Settled that He

Than Six Months in Jail. The Judge Takes the Matter Under Advisement for

Three or Four Days.

Reed Discharged from Imprisonment---Burroughs Denies a Soft Insinuation.

Close of Conklin's Examination --- Departure of Col. Matthews.

Keyes' Testimony in the Washington Investigation.

REHM.

ARRAIGNED FOR SENTENCE.

The fact that Jake Rehm, the head and front of the Chicago whisky gang, was to be ar-raigned before Judge Biodgett yesterday morn-ing had the effect of crowding the United States Court-room. Most of those in attendance expected that Rohm would be sentenced, and there was great disappointment when it became evident that, owing to an arrangement with the prosecuting counsel, he is likely to escape with a comparatively light sentence. This became apparent early in the course of the proceedings The only point at issue seemed to be whether he should receive any punishment at all. The explanations of the Government counsel and the adroit fencing of Messrs. Lawrence and Campbell, who represented defendant, were deeply interesting. At the close the Judge took the matter under advisement. There seemed to be but one opinion,—that Rehm will not trouble Jailer Doyle for long, if at all.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

After hearing a civil motion, and noticing that the District-Attorney had arrived, the Court said: Mr. Bangs, you have some special Court-room. Most of those in attendance ex

that the District-Attorney had arrived, the Court said: Mr. Bangs, you have some special matter set for this morning, I believe?

Mr. Bangs—Yes, your Honor, the United States vs. Jacob Rehm. I will get the number in a moment. It is 191, 1 understand, if your Honor please, his counsel desire to make

The Court-I will hear the counsel now. Judge Lawrence—If your Honor please, we would like to have the counsel for the Govern-ment make such statement as they think proper in regard to the attitude which Rehm occupies. It would come more properly from them, as a basis for the argument, than from us. I think it is due to us and to the Court that they should make that statement.

Mr. Bangs—We expect Mr. Ayer and Mr. Dexter here in a few moments, and perhaps any statement of the counsel for the Government had better be made in the hearing of all.

The Court—Very well; I will wait a few moments. Are there any motions that I can hear in

ments. Are there any motions that I can hear in the interval?

MR. BANGS EXPLAINS.

After the lapse of a few minutes Mr. Ayercame in. The District-Attorney would not proceed without Mr. Dexter. That gentleman was not long in putting in his appearance, and then after a short consultation, Mr. Bangs addressed the Court as follows: If the Court please, inasmuch as counsel for the defendant desire a preliminary statement, I will make a brief one. A short time before the case against Mr. Rehm was to be called for trial under the indictment, and while we were accepting and preparing to try the case, Judge Lawrence, representing the defendant, and Mr. Campbell, who was then siek at home and unable to appear, came to the District-Attorney's office and stated that, in the absence of Mr. Campbell by reason of his sickness, he had come to represent Mr. Rehm upon the question of the Government's accepting him as testimony for the Government. Mr. Ayer, Mr. Bouteli, and myself were present, Mr. Dexter being absent at Washington. Without attempting to state all the conversation at that time, I may perhaps state that, in substance, the proposition was objected to, for the reason that at first blush it was thought not to be the best way to do. But, finally, the proposition was accepted to hear what Mr. Rehm could testify to by statements received from Mr. Campbell at his house, who was then confined by reason of temporary indisposition, and an appointment was made to visit Mr. Campbell the next night, Mr. Boutell and myself going down. Before going, however, it was distinctly stated that we could not in any event accept Mr. Rehm upon terms of complete immunity. This was the preliminary conversation, before any special action was taken. I took the statements of Mr. Campbell is those of Mr. Rehm in writing. Early the next might be next night to request the most of the bound and that finally was left to the Court and in the conversation with a lipst a

While there was no express statement of that sort, yet the peculiar character of the conversation—perhaps the expression of opinions merely—fixed upon them the impression that the counsel for the upon them the impression that the counsel for the Government would take that course. In a consultation we have decided that, perhaps, it should be considered there was such a statement. So at present the matter rests like this: The fine to be as high as under the law it could be made, and the imprisonment not to exceed six months in the County Jail. I believe that is all I desire to state.

MR. DEXTER.

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT IT.

Judge Lawrence—We would like to ask Mr.

Dexter to make a statement also, inasmuch as he went to Washington.

Mr. Dexter—Hadn't you better make your statement, and if I desire to add anything

by counsel whether they concede that Rehm testified fairly and fully. We would like to selves in that regard.

Mr. Dexter—If the Court please, during my stay in Washington I received, as the District Attorney has stated, a communication from him containing the substance of what it was supposed defendant Reha-would testify to, and what, in fact, he subsequently did testify to. It was of so important a nature that I proceeded at once to lay the statement, together with such other information pertaining to the locality as might not be open to the Department, before Secre-tary Bristow and Attorney-General Pierrepont. An appointment was made specially for the pur-pose. I submitted the statement, which was carefully and guardedly drawn, together, as I said, with such local information relating to de-fendant Rehm and the general situation here as I possessed and which it was presumed they had no knowledge of. After listening to the statement, both Secretary Bristow and Attorney-

Mr. Bangs—It is as far as the imprisonment is concerned.

Judge Lawrence—I mean as to the imprisonment.

Mr. Bangs—Yes, sir; that is so.

Judge Lawrence here handed an affidavit to the Clerk and was sworn to it. He continued; I suppose, Mr. District Attorney, that you officially say, as has been substantially stated by Mr. Dexter, that you and your brethren, in the case of Munn are satisfied that Mr. Rehm testified fally, fairly, and bonestly?

Mr. Bangs—Substantially.

Judge Lawrence—in order that your Henor may have in writing before you when you come to consider upon the questions that are now to be discussed a statement of what

OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE ARRANGEMENT made-by the attorneys for the Government was, we present to the Court this affidavit sworn to by Mr. Campbell and myself. I don't think there is a single statement in it to which the gentiemen who represent the Government will dissent. The Judge read as follows:

Charles B. Lawrence and George C. Campbell, being each first duly sworn, state on oath that they, as attorneys for Jacob Rehm, lately indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Uniled States, in the District Court, had several interviews with the attorneys for the United States as to the question whether said Rehm should become a witness on the part of the Government against his co-conspirators; that several interviews were had upon the subject; that before the attorneys for the Government, at their request, a written estatement of the facts within the knowledge of said Rehm, and the same was by them submitted to the officers of the Government at Washington, who, as these deponents gave to the counsel for the Government, at their request, a written estatement of the facts within the knowledge of said Rehm, and the same was by them submitted to the officers of the Government at washington, who, as these deponents are advised and believe, directed the said attorneys to accept the said Rehm should have awnerely nominal punishment in case he should plead guilty and become a witness for the Gover statement, both Secretary Bristow and Attorney-General Pierrepont said that on no account could they take the responsibility of concealing from the public such important information. The testimony related to the alleged complicity of Mr. Munn, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ayer—Hoyt and Bridges.

Mr. Dexter—Yes, Hoyt and Bridges. "Now," said one or both of these gentlemen, "Mr. Rehm is not an officer of the Government. So to speak, he is an outside party. These gentlemen referred to are officers of the Government. Our first duty is to dispose of and punish them, and the statement reaches us with a large probability of truth. Certain it is that Mr. Rehm has spoliated the revenue. The money is gone. He has got it, and he says he got the keys from the authorized keepers. These gentlemen are the authorized keepers. These gentlemen are the authorized keepers and, until that statement is met, it has a large probability of truth in its favor, and we dare not, and we would not if we dared, take the responsibility of concealing from the public, whose business this is, such an important communication. And you are instructed, "they said to me, "to proceed to Chicago and obtain the testimony of Mr. Rehm, UPON THE BEST TERMS THAT YOU CAN."

The matter was attended to with great deliberation and circumspection. I raised the question of

to Chicago and obtain the testimony of Mr. Rehm, UPON THE BEST TERMS THAT YOU GAN."
The matter was attended to with great deliberation and circumspection. I raised the question of immunity because they very well understood that, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, probably the defendant thus testifying would be entitled to absolute immunity. The authorities of the Federal Court were present and consulted by Attorney-General Pierrepont and by Secretar Bristow, who is also a lawyer, and I understood when I left Washington that I was under particular instructions, as one of the Government counsel, to secure Mr. Rehm's testimony, even at the expense of absolute immunity, doing better if we could. I returned here and had an interview with counsel of Mr. Rehm. A cavest was put in in that regard. It was thought advisable to inform those gentlemen that his testimony could not be accepted with a promise of entire immunity, and it was upon the terms that District Attorney isangs has stated. There was no ethyllation made that a jury should believe Mr. Rehm. I suppose if defendant Rehm's counsel had supposed that he should take that chance, they would have preferred to have taken their chances with the jury. It was greed that he should testify according to his relation, and aid the Government in every way he possibly could; and I am here to say, sir, that

HE HAS AIDED THE GOVERNMENT.

Independent of his connection with the Munn trial and other cases, he has given the Government very considerable assistance, and, so far as I know, has behaved himself with fidelity to our cause, and has done as he agreed, has kept his faith, and now to disregard the implied promise on the part of the Government would be a most conspicuous instance of bad faith, such as I bepenever to see permitted in a court of justice, whatever may be the opinion upon the street. I suppose, sir, when in the Common wealth of Massachusetts Dan Webster brought Joseph Knapp into Court for the purpose of the festifying in a celebrated murder case

causetts Dan webster orought Joseph Knapp into Court for the purpose of testifying in a celebrated murder case against his brother Frank Knapp, on an absolute promise of immunity, it would have been regarded as a startling proposition had they said. "Mr. Joseph Knapp, under this public excitement, in addition to agreeing to give us your testimenty your brother." Nothing of that kind was said. Mr. Joseph Knapp did not testify—and I refer to this bocause perhaps it is the leading criminal trial in this country, and the course there taken has received the approbation of the profession—Mr. Knapp did not testify because it was thought they discovered that the old laws forbade conviction of the accessory until the principal had been convicted. Newsrthaless, there was the spectacle presented in the case of a most helmous murder of the probability in this country of a distinguished State's Attorney, backed by Dan Webster and the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts, promising absolute immunity to the murderer, Joseph Knapp. Nobody said in those days that the Government had goe into parthership with a murderer. No such idle, silly stuff was taked of or listened to. It was a solemn agreement, made in pursuance of law, and in pursuance of the course of the administration of justice and of public trust, for the best interest of the public, and it was approved by the people and sustained by the Court, as well as by the distinguished attorney who recommended it.

MR. REHM AGREED TO GIVE US RIS TESTIMONY. He has done it faithfully; he has done it honestly. It becomes part of my statement here to say that I believe he testified to the truth. It was his duty to tell the truth, and the duty of the public trusty of the public was complished accept to not, as they saw fit. They seem to have been a desire to excite prejudice against it. Jush to call the attention of the Court instruct your thought of the subject of the difficulties of the cases quite equal to that possessed by the public, who so hastily dispose of questions upon th

JUDGE: LAWRENCE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

they as attorneys would not undertake the responsibility of saying what defendant's punishment should be, we should be at full liberty, in the event of his being made a witness and his testimony being truthfully and honestly given, to appeal to the recognized rules of law,—to appeal to your Honor to make the punishment which would follow the confession of guilt the very lightest permitted by the law. I call upon the gentlemen on the other side to say whether ownot that be true.

Mr. Bangs—It is as far as the imprisonment is concerned.

Judge Lawrence—I mean as to the imprison-

MR. BOUTELL

MR. BOUTELL.

THE COURT—Anything more to be said on the subject by the other side?

Mr. Boutall—The law which the learned gentleman invokes in behalf of his client—the Roglish and American law upon this subject—is that where there is no express agreement and the defendant is called upon to testify on behalf of the Government, if he testides fully and fairly there is an implied agreement that he shall receive complete immunity; if he has been found guilty that he shall receive a pardon; if he has not been found guilty that the indictment shall be dismissed. The rule is not that he shall receive a light punishment, but no punishment. That is the rule. That is the rule which the gentleman invokes in this case. Its inapplicability is apparent from all that was said by the gentleman in the last five or ten minutes. He states that his client has pleaded guilty here, and that he cannot retract that plea of guilty, and cannot ask to have this indictment dismissed; If, before entering his plea of guilty, we had called upon his client to testify, and we were satisfied that he testified fully and fairly, then he might invoke this rule of law, and he might say that he was entitled to have the indictment dismissed. But that is not this case. Before he is accepted as a witness by the Government it is required that he shall plead guilty; and he asks now that the lightest sentence shall be imposed,—a fine of \$1,000 and a nominal

in reference to this matter is this: that we a stood the rule of law, and were familiar with cases that the gentleman has cited, before winto this matter. We went into it with our open. We knew what we were doing, and first interview that was had in Judge Bange, between Judge Lawrence on the one aid Judge Bange, Mr. Ayer, and myself upo other, after Judge Lawrence had made his cannot, under any circumstances, give Mr. complete immunity." To which Judge Layreplied, in words that I remember exactly: don't expect it; we don't ask for it. "Subsequence when an interview was had at Mr. Cam house, his first proposition was that Rehm come in and plead guilty, and receive his se before textifying. That shows precisely win the minds of all these parties: that compi munity was not asked for. We declined that sittle because it was impossible, we shoundle to put parties in the right shape befour the course it was impossible to be unable to put parties in the right shape befour the course of these gentlemen, where these propositions were discussed. The substitute of these gentlemen, where these propositions were discussed. The substitute in the amidavit read by my learned there is Court might impose, should not be imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

It was further safted that these deponents as counsel for Rehm should be at full liberty to insist on behalf of their client that his punishment should be merely nominal, if he testified fairly and truthfully in the matter, so as to deserve only a nominal punishment at the hands of the Court.

In view of these conversations deponents advised their client to plead guilty and give his testimony on behalf of the Government, and he followed their advise.

ERHN'S APPIDAVIT.

Judge Lawrence also submitted the affidavit of defendant as follows:

Jacob Rehm, being first duly sworn, states on oath that he has read the offidavits of C. B. Lawrence and George C. Campbell herewith submitted, and he say the facts therein stated in regard to the conferences between said Lawrence and Campbell and the Government attorneys were stated to him by said Lawrence and Campbell at or shout the

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

ted freely that when an accomplice was called by the Government as a witness he was entitled to perfect and absolute immunity by operation of law where there was no stipulation, and he was prepared to take the position that it mat-tered not whether he had pleaded guilty or not.

But the Government insisted for some punishment for Mr. Rehm, because he himself directly, intelligently, and understandingly had limited or overcome the implied legal provision in his favor. He believed there

THE UTMOST GOOD PAITH AND LIBERALITY with Mr. Rehm. I do not think it is for the inter st of public justice that this practice of turnin tate's evidence should be discouraged. I believ

between the counsel of Mr. Rehm and
Your Honor now sees that there is no
difference between their statements and
we have made. The only apparent
if it is such, is that then

ed to add a word or two as to the law and

oferences which were to be drawn from the orities cited. In the first place, he admit

entries: Pomnsey's Pillar, Bill Bruce, Council Bluffs, Bob Woolley, and Brakesman. The pacing race, perhaps the most interesting feature of the first meeting, will also take place to day. The entries comprise some of the best stock in that gait to be found in the West if not in the country. They are Nellie Grey, Sucker State, J. H. Steiner, Shaker Boy, Sleepy George and Buckeye Maid. To take the place of the three-in-five running race, which did not fill, Mansur announces a sweepstake, the entries to which will close at Dexter Park at 10 o'close this forenoon. There will be a grand trotting matine tral Park Drive this afternoon at 4 o'ck

tral Park Drive this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

**Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 30.—On next Tuesday occurs the races upon the park course in this city. The track has been newly graded and is now in an excellent condition. The following celebrated horses have been entered thus far and others are expected:

2:40 purse, \$300—J. J. Case, ch. g. Dom Pedro:
J. Snyder, s. m. Nellie S.; M. D. Fields' g. a Border Eagle, Frank White's s. g. Tom.

Free-for-all purse, \$500—C. W. Phillips' b. m. Amy B., J. J. Case's b. m. Mils C., Stephe Bull's g. g. Phil Sheridan, H. H. Yate's b. m. Kate Howard, M. D. Field's b. g. Jo Green.

East Saginaw.

Rate Howard, M. D. Field's b. g. Jo Green.

Bast Saginaw.

Special Dipatot to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw Mieh., June 30.—The spring meeting of the East Saginaw Driving Park Association closed to-day with a large attendance and fine weather. In the 2:30 class for a purse of \$1,250, there were fourteen entries and twelve starters. In this race White Line Hylas had one heat each yesterday, and wishinshed to-day, Hylas taking the third and fourth heats, White Line second, Marion third, and Membrino Kate fourth,—time 2:30, 2:303/4, 2:20, and 2:24/4. The 2:27 race followed. Silversides taking the first heat and Richard the other, winning the race. Time 2:27, 2:25, 2:25/4, and 2:25.

Five liorses started.

The event of the day was the free-for-all, for \$1,500, with four entries and three starters, Limber Tom drawn. Kansas Chief won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:27, and 2:27/4, Bodine second, Gen. Garfield third.

BASE-BALL.

AT MILWAURE.

MILWAUREE, June 30.—Base-ball: Athletics, of Philadelphia, 14; West Ends, of Milwaukee, 4. THE HARTFORDS DEFEATED BY AN AMATEUR Columbus, O., June 30.—Base-ball—Hart-fords, 2; Buckeyes, 5.

WRESTLING.

WRESTLING.

A REMARKABLE CONTEST.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—At the wrastle match between J. H. McLaughlin, of Detro and J. H. Martin, of Ypsilanti, Mich., who took place at Whitney's Opera-House in toty, last night, the contestants wreatled 10:43 last night until 6:30 this morning, wheelther party obtaining a fall. The referee deavored to induce them to continue the match that was unable to do so, and he declared match a draw, with all bets off. This was match a draw, with all bets off. This was the most equally-contested match ever witnessed both of the participants having acknowledged a conference with the referce, in the presence of the audience, at the close of the match, their is ability to throw the other.

CRIME.

A FRATERNAL TROUBLE. Special Dispute to The Tribuse.

JOLIET, Ill., June 30.—A fight occurred terday evening in the saloon under the Office between the proprietor, James H. H. Alderman from the Sixth Ward, and his by Sam, in which the latter came off second in se

but any provestion whatever, striking him as eral blows on the head and in the face with billy before James, in self-defense, retained and gave his assailant a fearful beating. So now in the County Jail, under a physician care, and is reported to be in a precarious cal-dition. BURGLARY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 80.—A daring bur was committed last night in the heart of city. The store of Richmond & Blake, de city. The store of Richmond & Blake, de in millinery and fancy goods, at the com Main and Ninth streets, was entered, and estimated in value at \$2,500 were stolen, entrance was effected through a rear win 20 feet from the ground, which was pried and reached by means of a ladder. The and most costly goods in the store were can away, including kid gloves, sliks, laces, an switches. There is no clew to the robbers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., June 30.—In the States District Court, Charles W Lewis Boswell, members of the returned Jefferson County equateries

LYNCHED. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.—Info the Courier-Journal from Lancaster, a mob removed Floyd Pearce, colore

with the murder of Henry Yeaks, we the jail in that city this moraing a him to a tree. Samuel J. William murderer, was either liberated or esca confusion.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

PECRIA, June 30—Officer R. H. Moles
might arrested a man named William H
in the act of picking a traveler's pocket Juion Depot.

RAILROADS.

PERSONAL The people living along the line of the las Pacific Ballroad are greatly regretting esignation of Mr. Beverly Keim, who has

FOURTH OF JULY.

GREAT CREDIT DUE. ROCKFORD, DL, June 30.—A little g

Fort Laramie says that there is a Red Cloud that the Indians who bring news of another fight with Indians, the troops not being 6 One village was entirely destroyed.

was no security that when the hour of trial came the whole thing would not be exposed.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED?

We have exposed the frauds and done it well, no matter what was the result in the Munn case; that makes no difference in this case. We feel that it is in justice to ourselves and in justice to the public and Mr. Rehm that we should say just what we have said. We insist that under the agreement we are entitled to ask for the largest fine. We say to your Honor that the imprisonment under the circumstances should not be more than six months; but if your Honor believes that a day's imprisonment is sufficient, we are content. We think that the information we obtained would have been cheaply purchased even then. only of importance in this case, but of importance in a number of other cases before the Court, and of great public interest. I shall, therefore, take three or four days in which to consider the matter, and will amounce to the District Attorney, who will amounce to the District Attorney, who will amounce to the counsel, when I am ready to dispose of it.

District-Attorney Bangs—I would like to inquire whether, under the ruling of the Court to take this matter under advisement, it would not be proper to postpone the others which are to some extent dependent upon the same principle.

The Court—I propose when I dispose of this case to dispose of the cases of various Gaugers and Storekeepers.

District-Attorney Bangs—They will stand until such time?

The Court—Yes, sir.

The Court—Yee, sir.

And then the crowd dispersed with the pleasing reflection that it looked very favorable for Rehm escaping with a merely nominal punishment.

THE JAIL.

The main incident in the Castle vesterday was the discharge of Mr. Fred S. Reed, son-in-law of Buffalo Miller? Mr. Reed was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and \$1,000 fine. Upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he was notified that he would be retained in durance until the payment of the money should set him free. Col. Juessen went to work, and the result was a dispatch to Washington setting forth the facts. Yesterday a letter was received instructing the District Attorney to move for Reed's discharge, and Judge Bangs went before the District Court and made the motion, which was granted. The following is the order:

granted. The following is the order:

Now comes the District Attorney, and now comes also the defendant, Frederick S. Reed, by Edmund Juessen, Esq., his attorney, and, on motion of the District Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the defendant, Frederick S. Reed, be discharged from further imprisonment in the Cook County Jail, in said District, and the keeper of said jail is hereby authorized to discharge him forthwith from further custody.

Col. Juessen arrived at the jail at about 2 checks and backs the news.

tied or overcome the implied legal provision in his favor. He believed there was no difference of opinion among lawyers as to what immunity meant when a witness was called by the Government, and testified fully and fairly—it meant complete immunity. The difference which had arisen in later practice was that there is no obligation on the part of the prosecuting counsel to move the Court for the acceptance of the witness; it resides wholly in the breast of the Government counsel, and the law enforced any agreement which he made. It was not in the power of the Court to disregard that agreement, as he understood it; and when they stated to Jacob Rehm that he should not go to the Penitentiary, he (Mr. Bangs) understood there was no power in the judiciary to send him to the Penitentiary. He wanted to be distinctly understood on that point; he believed that was the spirit of the law. When they came to the other question of mere opinions and statements, he understood that the Court had the right to give Mr. Rehm the full extent of the law—two years in the County Jail,—notwithstanding the statement, if the Court saw fit to exercise that power. While he believed the Ceurt had not the power to disregard the absolpte agreement made that defendant should aff go to the Penitentiary, he believed to uching the six—month imprisonment that make the sentence two years.

Mr. Campbell—I desire to ask counsel if they bronced the question of CUMULATIVE PENALTIES,
whether they claim there is more than one offense?

Mr. Bangs—We will have to leave that question to the Court—I will say to the counsel that I think the count be held—I look ropen it as one conthe jail at the time, and while she accepted the situation very quietly, the excursionists gave way to uncontrollable manifestations of delight. Reed was far more nervous than he was when Reed was far more nervous than he was when sentenced, and hurrically paced the fleor, awaiting the arrival of the official correboration. Ferd Campbell arrived at 3 with the order for the discharge, and in fifteen minutes Reed was at liberty. As he passed through the crowd of excursionists, he was the recipient of the most ridiculous messages to the outside world, and after he had gone the party sat down to dinner with better appetites than ever.

was the recipient of the most ridiculous messages to the outside world, and after he had gone the party sat down to dinner with better appetites than ever.

A CAPTURED SQUEALER.

Wednesday night O. B. Dickenson, better known as "Dick," heard a terrible squealing in the corner of his room. It aroused the old man, for it there is anything more than another he hates it is even the faintest approximation to a squeal. Down on all fours and around with a stick he went for the enemy. Half an hour's effort (for there were no legal forms to be observed) resulted in cornering the intruder, and his safe deposit in a cigar box.

Yesterday morning he arose early and sent the box to the Board of Trade. On the floor it was received with frantic demonstrations of delight, and then was re-boxed and sent to the District Attorney's office, with a polite note asking that some immediate action be taken on his case. Dickenson was jubilant over his prize, for with a strong man's contempt for anything out of the strict path of manly action, he has been wofully excited over the fact that it has at last been given unto him to get his hands on a squealer.

When the news of the morning proceedings in court was carried to the jail.

When the news of the morning proceedings in court was carried to the jail.

When the matter, and that gentleman stated that he on one occasion went to Mr. Dexter's office with Mr. Leach to find out what, if any, proposition the Government counsel had to make to the second batch, and if it could be honorably accepted. He stated the object of the wisht to Mr. Dexter, and was referred to Judge Bangs. Nothing whatever was proposed on either side, but during the conversation Mr. Dexter, commenting on the action of the squealers, stated that they had dobeyed the first law of nature in their efforts at self-preservation; that when they found their heads likely to get behind the prison bars, and reflected upon the disgrace that would fall upon their wives and children, from disgrace, they had substituted the necks of o Mr. Bangs—We will have to leave that question to the Court.

The Court.—I will say to the counsel that I think that cannot be held. I look upon it as one conspiracy from the evidence now before me.

Mr. Campbell then addressed the Court on the agreement question, contending that such an arrangement could not be made contrary to the law there could not be found in the history of criminal jurisprudence a case where any man had been imprisoned upon an agreement. Upon the broad ground on which the counsel for the tovernment had placed this case, he insisted there was no shadow of light to claim that one single day's imprisonment or a dollar's fine could be imposed. He also laid stress on Mr. Boutwell's statement that, if the punishment was only a day's imprisonment, they would be satisfied.

The Court.—Is any further discussion desired on the other side? The Court—is any further discussion desired on the other side?

MR. AYER

then took the floor, and briefly discussed the question of law that had been raised. He then went on to speak of the agreement with Mr. Rehm, his version of it being substantially that given by his colleagues. The evidence of the defendant implicated deeply Hoyt, whose trial was about to come on, Bridges, Munn, Wadsworth, and, to a less extent, Mr. Ward. With regard to the agreement made with Rehm's counsel, he admitted that they were to be at perfect liberty to get the lowest imprisonment which the Court, under the law and the facts and circumstances of the case, might see at to inflict. At the same time those gentlemen were told distinctly by Judge Bangs that he should insist apon the highest fine that could be imposed. He did not say that the other side aquiesced in that, or that there was any agreement to that effect, nor tid he claim that defendant should be punished in accordance with any agreement between counsel. He simply held that instead of going under the rule of law where there was no implied agreement, they should be governed by the fact that there was an agreement that defendant should not receive complete immunity. In substance the agreement was in agreement that defendant should not receive complete immunity. In substance the agreement pron the recommendation which they were to nake in his behalf. Perhaps the remark was made hat they did not care if he should only receive one lay's imprisonment. Mr. Ayer went on to say: I im not here to urge any particular term of imrisonment. I think we ought to exercise in this means.

NOT THE ONLY GRIEVANCE Mr. Burroughs has on his soul. The sentence-business troubles him also. He says that some time last March he, Buffalo Miller, Simon Powell.

business troubles him also. He says that some time last March he, Buffalo Miller, Simon Powell, and Dr. Ruch went to Judge Bangs and asked him what he wanted to do in the cases then pending against them in the District Court. Messrs. Bangs, Ayers, and Bontelle consulted and told them if they would plead guilty to two counts, one covering the charge of conspiracy, and the other for the removal of wines, they would all be dealt with alike, and that on the sentence-day defendants counsel might offer any statement of facts or affidavits they should see fit, and the Government would offer no opposition. The prosecuting counsel also said that they felt that the Court would only impose a light sentence on the conspiracy clause, passing the other by; that the Government counsel would not interfere in any way with the sale of the confiscated property, and that, all the defendants would have to contend with would be the public. Mr. Burroughs says that, instead of keeping these promises, the Government came in and bid in all the property sold, in defiance of law and without instructions, as Col. Jutessen says he was afterwards informed in Washington. The second batch relied on the promises, and 'fell, into the trap," as Burroughs expressed it, and he points to the records of the Court to show how well the pledges given have been kept.

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS to the castle increases daily, and yesterday the that when a witness has come forward frankly and truthfully and disclosed facts against parties accused of crime that he should be treated fairly and liberally; and we are willing that your Honor should give Mr. Rehm the benefit of all these facts to the fullest extent to which you hink he is entitled. That is my feeling on the subject. As to whether Mr. Rehm has acted in good faith, I have nothing to add to what has already been said by my associates. Mr. Hoyt, whose rial was expected to come off, immediately absocned when he learned that defendant was to turn State's svidence. Mr. Bridges, who was indicted by means of his testimony also, when he learned this fact, took flight for Canada. I am told that Mr. Bridges was seen here on Sunday, it may be that he will return. If he does he will be put on trial, and in that case we will be obliged to use Mr. Behm's testimony. And if Hoyt should return, we shall be under the same necessity of using Mr. Rehm.

the pledges given have been kept.

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS
to the castle increases daily, and yesterday the
rooms of the excursionists were filled with flowto the castle increases daily, and yesterday the rooms of the excursionists were filled with flowers.

Buffalo Miller will commence to-morrow a course of lectures on the Middle Ages. The subjects will be "The Invasion of Europe by the Vandals and Huns;" "The Fendal System;" "The Crusades and Reformation;" "The Life of Mahomet, and the Spread of Islamism;" "The Expulsion of the Moors from Grenada," etc., etc. A Tamburs reporter glanced over the sheets of the first lecture, which portrays the atrocitics and horrors committed by the Vandals in dealing with their enemies, and concludes by showing that in this age of intelligence, under the benign influences of the Christian religion, war has lost many of the terrors of the olden times, and that there are now none who go for the scalps of enemies when captured, except the North American Indians and the

COL. MATTHEWS.

the put on trial, and in that case we will be obliged to use Mr. Rehm's testimony. And if Hoyt should return, we shall be under the same necessity of using Mr. Rehm.

THERE IS ONE FOINT,
perhaps, on which I may be allowed to express my opinion very briefly. While I think the public, who have heard Mr. Rehm's testimony, have been willing to accept, and have accepted, all that he has stated in regard to the division of the funds which he received from the distillers as substantially true, they have refused to accept the further statement which accompanied it, to the effect that he kept no portion of those funds himself. Now, the noise which has grown up in this community upon that question has not been founded upon full and accurate information. Mr. Rehm's testimony was that he had received from the distillers about \$120,000. It has been charged here by cenned for some of those defendants that the amount was three or four times as large. After having made a careful examination of all the evidence which has been developed, and which is within our reach, I am satisfied that upon that particular question Mr. Rehm has told substantially the truth; at any rate, I have seen no evidence which has been developed, and which is within our reach, I am satisfied that upon that particular question Mr. Rehm has told substantially the truth; at any rate, I have seen no evidence which has been developed, and which is within our reach, I am satisfied my mind that the amount was larger than he admits. In regard to his keeping any of this money I will say this: He admitted in his testimony that he did use perhaps \$20,000 of this fund in what he called electioneering expenses, or polities. Now, the public have lost sight of the fact that Mr. Rehm, at the stime of the funding the funding the mining of the funding the fund CLOSE OF HIS OFFICIAL CAREER. Ex-Supervisor Matthews left last night for his home in Pittsburg, where he will resume his very successful practice of the law. To a TRIB-UNE reporter who saw him last night and ac costed him on the subject of the whisky prosecutions in this city, he returned the evas mark, "I'm going home now. I'm out of the business." Presently, however, in reply to anbusiness." Presently, however, in reply to another question he said: "They have managed it here differently than I would have run it. If I had had my way perhaps Hesing and Rehm would both have been sent to Joliet. But it is something that passed altogether out of my hands. How they are shipping all us Bristow fellows—not myself, for I resigned long ago. But here yesterday they bounced Yaryan, one of the best men in the service. But then I'm out, and it's no affair of mine." Of all the men connected with the whisky investigations in this city, none attracted a warmer host of friends than the genial, whole-souled and plous missionary from Pike County. Even the whisky men respected him, while they had good cause to remember him with fear and trembling, if troops of friends and the best wishes of all who knew him count for anything, Col. Matthews goes to his old home with a following which would be aff honor to any man.

THE MILWAUKEE RING.

END OF THE WASHINGTON INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The Mil washington, D. C., June 30.—The Milwake whisky investigation was continued to-day, and probably concluded, unless the Com-mittee shall decide to call about sixty additional witnesses asked by the defense. E. W. Keyes made his statement, and was sharply cross-ex-amined by Cate. Keyes represented that as early as the winter of 1873 he became persuaded that there was a consumacy in Wicconsin to dethat there was a conspiracy in Wisconsin to de-traud the revenue. He advised the Commis-sloner of Internal Revenue of this in a written

receive \$950 from Conklin. It was paid out for receive \$250 from Conklin. It was paid out for political purposes of the Carpenter crowd. Keyes knew nothing of the source whence this money came; supposed it came from Federal officers. Never dreamed it was contributed by whisky men. Keyes denounced. Griffiths' testimony against himself as a tissue of falsehoods; said he never at any time to his knowledge met Griffiths. He denied that Nunnemacher or Wirth had ever paid him money, or that he ever sent telegrams demanding money to either of them. Keyes charged that Conklin's statement was one made by a contract, of which his immunity is the consideration; that limunity, he charged, was accured by the misrepresentations of United States Marshal Hamilton. Keyes charged that Hamilton was

ed, was secured by the misrepresentations of United States Marshal Hamilton. Keyes charged that Hamilton was THE LEADER OF A CONSPIRACT AGAINST HIM. Keyes failed to recollect the substance of the conversation to which Hong swore, and insisted that no sheb conversation could have taken place. Judge Cate's cross-examination of Keyes did not seem to break Keyes' original statement. Keyes' letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue bears date May 10, 1874, and charges that Sam Rindskopf was then the chief of a fraudulent whisky combination, and recommends the removal of Burpee. Cate endeavored to make it appear that Keyes' representations of fraud were made solely for the purpose of securing the removal of Burpee, and the appointment of Conklin as his successor. Keyes charged that Rindskopf managed the campaign in 1873 for the Reform Governor Taylor, and that large sums of whisky-money were expended in that campaign. Cate's most successful point upon or Keyes' letters to Conklin, in which this passage occurs: "If the wolf howls hell will be to pay." Keyes insisted that this

REFERRED TO A BOLTING COMBINATION AGAINST

Seves insisted that this REFERRED TO A BOLTING COMBINATION AGAINST CARPERRED TO A BOLTING COMBINATION AGAINST CARPERRED.

Cate maintained that it showed that Conklin and Keyes were in conspiracy to convict Rindskopf. The letter was so ambiguous and peculiar that it might mean anything.

Cate pressed Keyes very hard upon a passage in another letter of Keyes, in which Keyes said that Conklin must be protected. Keyes admitted that he was willing to have labored very hard for Conklin, in the belief that Conklin was an honest man. He could remember that he promised to help Conklin through after the Presidential election.

'Keyes, in cross-examination, charged that Harrison, Brodhead, and Finch are in conspiracy.

TO INJURE HIM AND CARPENTER

with these charges. Cate insisted upon some evidence for the belief of a conspiracy. Keyes gave the names of Goo. B. Smith, of Madison, and of L. S. Dixon, former Chief Justice of Wisconsin, a member of the first of the Government counsel in the whisky cases. Cate insisted on the production of a letter from Dixon to Keyes, of recent date, in which the following passage occurs:

''His (Henderson's) coadnet in this entire Conklin matter I consider to have been very unjustifiable and wrong. Such malice as some of the parties connected with this disreputable business have displayed I never before dreamed of, and that there has been a canspiracy of malice as wicked as any connected with the whisky frauds, I can hardly persuade myself to doubt. (Signed)

The probabilities are that the investigation is now at an end except as to the re-examination of Conklin. Judge Cate says he might call some rebutting testimony. Matt Carpenter said that in case he did so he demanded subpenas for Judge Dixon, McKinney, Gov. Ludington, and every member of both of the Grand Juries in Milwaukee in January and February last.

n January and February last, CASUALTIES.

DROWNED MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—Willie Morgan, the son of State Senator Bright Morgan, and Victor Monroe, the son of a prominent citizen Hernando, Miss., were drowned in Harmon Lake, near there, yesterday in attempting to save the life of a companion. Two other young men narrowly escaped the same fate before the youth for whom Morgan and Monroe lost their

lives was rescued.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 30.—The body of a man named Thomas Malloney was fished ashore this afternoon. Some time ago Malloney escaped from one of our police-stations, where he had been confined for drunkenness. It is supposed he either committed suicide or was accidentally

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribule.

LASALLE, Ill., June 30.—A destructive railroad collision occurred at Utica at about 10
o'clock last night. A wild freight train bound east had backed up on a side-track to allow freight No. 7 to pass west, and a brakeman of the former left a switch open. The collision which ensued smashed the two locomotives and four box-cars. When the employes were removing the wreck this morning, one of the box cars, which had become displaced by the collision, tipped over into the creek close by, falling upon and killing John Stevenson, a respectable blacksmith of Utica, aged about 45 years, who leaves a wife and four children.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED. FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 30.—This morning Hiram Souedecker, a conductor on the Pitts

burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was in stantly killed, near Columbia City, by his head coming in contact with the rafters of a bridge across the Eel River. The deceased was a single man, 24 years old. His relatives live in New York. RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., June 30.—Early this ever ing a little son of John F. Burrill, of this city while carelessly handling a pistol, accidentally shot himself, the ball entering the right eye, passing through the orbit and through the brain. He is still unconscious, with no hope of

THE WEATHER.

ecovery.

Washington, D. C., July 1-1 a. m.-For the Lake Region, northeast to northwest winds, cloudy or partly-cloudy weather, stationary tem perature, and lower pressures, with possibly brisk northerly winds on Lake Michigan.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALB, Ill., June 30.—An unprecedented amount of rain has fallen in this section dented amount of rain has fallen in this section of the State during the past fifteen hours. From 2 o'clock this morning to 6 this evening the fall was almost continuous. At several periods it came down in immense volume, completely flooding the streets and railroad track. A stone culvert on the Illinois Central Railroad near Duquoin was washed out at 8 o'clock this evening, making a break in the track of about 15 feet. The damage to the wheat and oat crops can scarcely be estimated, as I learn much of it is sprouting in the shook and a great amount floating around on low lands. The Cairo & St. Louis narrow-gauge railroad suffers to some extent by numerous breaks in its track. No further damage is reported up to this writing. It has not cleared off yet, and prospects are not very flattering for clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, June 30.					
Time.	Bar. T	hr Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m. 11:18 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	29.99 29.95 29.92 29.91	69 74 69 75 69 75	N., light E., fresh N. E., fresh N. E., fresh N. E., fresh N. E., fresh		Fair. Fair. Cloudy.
Maximum Stations.	GENE	RAL O	72. Minim BSERVATION ICAGO, June Wind.	30-M	
Cheyenne. Bismarck. Breckinridg Davenport. Denver. Duiuth. Keokuk. LaCrosse. Leavenwor Milwaukee Omaha. Platte. Yankton.	29.86 29.96 29.86 80.13 80.01 29.86 29.97 10.29.96 29.77	64 57 57 56 54 51 70 69 73 66 73 61 61	N. fresh. N. E., light, E., gentle N. E., brisk Calm E., fresh S. E., fresh	.15 .22 .01	Fair. Lt. rain. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy. Fair. Fair. Threat'g

ARCHÆOLOGY. Madisonville, O., June 30 .- The arrange ments have been fully completed for the Archæological Convention which meets at Phila delphia Pa., Sept. 4, in the Ohio building. large number of archeologists from the United States and other countries have accepted the invitation and will be present. Gen. Brinkerhoff, the President of the Ohio Association, will call the President of the Ohio Association, will call the Convention to order and state its objects.

Prof. Joseph H. Fry, of the Smithsonian Institute, will give the welcome address to delegates. The Hon. C. C. Jones, of New York, author of "The Antiquities of the Southern Races," will make the opening oration, and William H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, and author of "Alacke and Its Inhebitants." will address the

charged, and Gen. Comstock is alone in glory.

Boston, June 30.—The foreign shipments of corn from this port in the month of June were 703,075 bushels, being by far the largest amount ever shipped in the corresponding month.

Charleston, S. C., June 30.—The State Treasurer announces that in consequence of the payment of a large proportion of the taxes in bills of the State made receivable for taxes by a decree of the United States Supreme Court, there is but \$25,000 in the State Treasury available to pay \$73,000 of interest on the consolidation bonds due to-morrow, leaving a deficit of \$48,000 to be provided for by the Legislature next November. FOREIGN. Servia Sends Her Ultimatum the Sublime Porte.

COMMERCE

ing and punishing improper dealings with the same, or with goods covered thereby; also stat-ing that the femedy for the abuses lies within the

by the Constitution; that it is the duty of Conrress to remedy said abuses by appropriate

the powers to regulate comme

The Danube at Belgrade Will Be Filled with Torpedoes.

One Hundered and Fifty Russian and German Officers in the Servian Army.

Russian Sympathisers Pouring in Money and Supplies for the Insurgents.

A Treaty of Alliance Between Servia and Montenegro.

TURKEY. MURAD DISGUSTED LONDON, June 30,-The Times' corresponden

Constantinople says: "The new Sultan is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his position, and contemplates abdicating in favor of his younger brother. A TURKISH SCHEME. The Turkish Government has formed the des-

perate resolution of enlisting 80,000 Boshi Bazouks, with a view to prevent the spread of the insurrection by the constant menuce of a general massacre of Christians. TROUBLE ANTICIPATED. The children of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russia

Ambassador, have been sent to Odessa, and the wives of Secretaries of the Embassy have been taken to a place of safety. The aspect of affairs prince Milan's sentiments.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The represe tive of Russia at Belgrade, acting on the direct order of the Emperor, has to the last moment order of the Emperor, has to the last moment done everything in his power to persuade Prince Milan from invading Turkish territory. The Prince, however, declared that, being urged by the people, he could not remain a passive spectator after the acts committed by Turks in Bosnia, and their violation of Servian territory. Had the Porte accepted the suggestion of appointing him Vicercy of Bosnia, on condition of his recognizing the Sultan's full sovereignty, the Prince believes the insurrection and consequent threatening aspect of affairs would have been averted. The Porte would not negotiate with Servia, and he was compelled to yield to the public feeling of the country, and must act accordingly.

servia and montenegro. SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, June 30.—Advices from Cettinge announce positively that a treaty of alliance has been regularly ratified between Servia and Montenegro, and has been in existence for the last fortnight.

Bucharest, Roumania, has made representations guaranteeing the Powers in reference to the intended operations of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube.

on the Danube.

AN ULTIMATUM.

BELGRADS, June 30.—It is stated on reliable authority that an ultimatum was sent to Constantinople on Wednesday, and will probably be handed in to-morrow or Sunday.

WAR NOTES.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says Prince Milan will arrive in camp at Deligrad early Saturday morning.

Servia has given notice to foreign representatives of Belgrade of her intention to place torpedoes in the Danube if Turkish gunboats quit Widden.

Widden.
The Servian army has among its officers 120
Russians and 30 Germans, who have held commissions in the armies of their respective coun-

missions in the armies of their respective countries.

The Poet's Berlin correspondent reports that Gortschakoff will accompany the Czar, Andrassy, and the Emperor Francis Joseph at their approaching meeting in the Castle of Reichstadt. London, July 1—5:30 a. m.—The Times' Vienna dispatch says, notwithstanding Prince-Milan's departure for the front, immediate action seems to be deferred, as dispatches were sent on Thursday to the Servian agent at Constantinople containing important communications for the Porte. From this it would seem that Servia will, after all, try negotiations before appealing to arms. The above intelligence is confirmatory of the previous report that Servia had sent an ultimatum to Turkey.

SERVIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

to Turkoy.

SERVIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the following is the Servian plan of campaign, as far as discernible at present: Gen. Tchernayeff, who commands present: Gen. Tchernayeff, who commands at Alexinatz, will engage the Turks at Nitsch. Gen. Fach, who is in command in the southwest, will meanwhile, with 32,000 men, force the passes leading into the Turkish Provinces of Old Servia and effect a junction with the main force of Montenegrins, numbering 11,000, at Prizrend. The Prince of Montenegro, in order to co-operate in this movement, had concentrated a great body of his troops opposite Podgoritza. The Servian army on the River Drina, 30,000 strong, under Gen. Allimpits, will march upon Visheyrad Serajero. Seven thousand Montenegrins will co-operate with 5,800 insurgents in Herzegovina.

Herzegovina.

A special hospital train, equipped by the Empress of Russia, has arrived in Montenegro. Russian sympathizers have also contributed six months provisions for the army and people of Montenegro. Servia has received a loan of 12,000,000 francs and donations amounting to 500,000 ducata.

12,000,000 francs and donations amounting to 500,000 ducats.

LATEST.

The Daily News' Berlin dispatch says the opinion is growing here that the war may be localized.

Confidence is placed in the mutual forbearance of England and Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that Prince Milan, on leaving Beigrade, harangued the troops and people as follows:

"SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE OF SERVIA: I leave the Capital to join the valiant army which will

"SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE OF SERVIA: I leave the Capital to join the valiant army which will aid me to fight victoriously the traditional enemy of my country and religion. Adden until after victory."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has private advices from Vienna that there is a marked coolness between Austria and Russia, and the meeting of the Austrian and Russian Emperors at Reichstadt may possibly be abandoned.

The Daily News Paris dispatch says that advices from Beigrade say the apathy and hesitation manifested a few days ago have been succeeded by a real political frenzy. The Montenegrin delegates are positive that the Prince will eventually join the Servians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOME-RULE. LONDON, June 30 .- In the House of Com mons, this afternoon, Isaac Butt, the member for Limerick City, moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature, ex-tent, and grounds of the demands of the large tent, and grounds of the demands of the large proportion of the Irish people for restoration of the Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country.

London, July 1—5 a.m.—The Home Rule motion of Dr. Issae Butt was rejected last night, after an animsted debate, by a vote of 29 to 61.

BIFLE MATCH.

DUBLIN, Jane 30.—William Rigby won the Abercorn can in the rifle match. Abercorn cup in the rifle match. London, June 30.—The Countess of Beau-

ITALY. NEW MINISTER TO PARIS. Rome, June 30.—The King has signed the decree tappointing Gen. Cialdine Ambassador at

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Pronia, Ill., June 30.—Collector Knowles ports \$8,049,013.11 as the total receipts of this Revenue District for the fiscal year ending to

Revenue District for the fiscal year ending today.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springffeld, Ill., June 30.—The Secretary of
State to-day issued a license to the German
School Association, of North Peoria, and to the
Union Cornet Band, of Peru. Licenses were
issued to the Plano, Kendall County, Manufaturing Company, capital, \$50,000, and to the
Factory and Farm Company of Chicago, Lewis
Steward principal stockholder, capital stock,
\$10,000, object, a general publishing business.
The Railroad and Warehouse Commission is

tion of the Centennial Commission, in Inde pendence Square.

The Twenty-second New York Regiment will arrive here on Monday, and the Seventh tomorrow, and encamp near the Exposition grounds. morrow, and encamp use a grounds.

The United States Marine Band has been engaged to perform daily at the musical pavilion, giving their first concert to-day.

It is intended to have plenty of soldiery and music here on the Fourth.

The total number of admissions yesterday were 35,456, and the cash receipts \$13,500. an appro

A resolution by the Boston Board of Trade on the best means of re-establishing our commer-cial marine was referred to the Executive Com-

unanimously.

Votes of thanks were passed to the New York commercial bodies for the reception and treatment of the delegates, to the press, chairman, and Secretaries, after which the Convention finally adjourned, having finished its business.

CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—Director-Gen.
Goshorn has issued a programme for the celebration of the Fourth of July, under the direc-

SPORTING

First Day of the Dexter Park Races-To-Day's Programme.

Fourth Day's Sport at the East Saginaw Races.

An Extraordinary Wrestling Contest at Detroit.

THE TURE.

Conclusion of the Meeting of the National Board of Trade. Special Disputch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, June 30.—Tee National Board of DEXTER PARK. The sun and the attendance were not equally NEW YORK, June 30.—Tee National Board of Trade to-day concluded its eighth annual meeting. At the end of its fourth day's session a resolution favoring special fast-mail service was adopted without discussion. Resolutions submitted by the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange were adopted, recommending a uniform system of legislation regulating the issue, negotiability, and transfer of bills of lading, storage receipts, and like commercial instruments, by defining the rights of holders, and by preventing and punishing improper dealings with the avorable to the first day of the Dexter Park July meetings. The former was favorable, while the latter item was slim. Why it is that Chicago people will not support an endeavor to give them turf sport is yet a conundrum. Yesterday's programme was a good one, and well carried out, but not witnessed by as many peo-ple into half as would have turned out from any city of this size in America.

THE FIRST EVENT was a trot for 2:88 horses, with \$1,000 hung up. was a trot for 2:83 horses, with \$1,000 hung up. Out of five entries, four came up for the work. They were A. D. Barrett, Countess, Thornton, and Kansas Girl.

After half a dozen attempts without anything like a fair start, the judges, apparently in despair, gave the word to the party with Barrett three lengths in front. He kept about the same lead to the half with Countess second, she having passed Thornton in the first quarter. From the half all the way home was no work for Barrett, who won easily by four lengths in 2:3314, never having been passed. Countess finished second, Thornton third, and Kansas Girl away back.

It was evident before the board was hung out

legislation.

Besolutions offered by the New York Cheap
Transportation Association on railways elicited
much debate. The concluding resolutions, Besolutions offered by the New York Cheap Transportation Association on railways elicited much debate. The concluding resolutions, which were adopted, urged that means should be devised by which our present inadequate, incongruous, and charter system of transportation can be regulated, extreme fluctuations in rates avoided, disastrous so-called "railroad wars" prevented, and certain general rules, including uniform classification of freight, adopted, which will be binding throughout the United States.

A resolution commending to the consideration of the Legislatures of the sovereign States the desirability of a unification of the laws of all States relating to trade and commerce, offered by the New York Board of Trade, and the following resolutions presented by the New York Produce Exchange, were carried:

Resolved, That the best interests of the producers, merchants, and exporters of grain require the adoption of uniform standards of quantity in the principal markets of the country.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be appointed by the President of the National Board of Trade for the purpose of carrying out this view.

Resolutions asking Congress to appoint a Commission to revise the Revenue laws, also to make an entire revision of the revenue system of the country, were passed without debate.

Mr. Stevens, of New York, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, urging upon Congress the appointment of an international Commission to which the Governments of all Central American and South American States shall be invited to send delegates to consider by what means commercial intercourse between them and the United States may be best fostered and increased, and their ports be opened to all the products of this country.

The Executive Council was advised to call a meeting of the Board at Washington in January, 1877. The remaining topics of the programme were then referred to the Executive Council with the recommendation that they be placed on the programme for the next meeting. After listenin

second, Thornton third, and Kansas Girl away back.

It was evident before the board was hung out that the time must be very slow, inasmuch as the track had been harrowed near the pole, and the borses had therefore to travel on the outside to get a smooth and easy surface.

For the second heat a good start was gained at the first attempt, and the word was given with the four in a huddle. Barrett broke slightly at the first turn, and Countess slipped in and held first place to the quarter, where Barrett got down to his work and resumed the lead. Just before reaching the half Countess went up and allowed Thornton to assume second place for a moment, but it did not lust long, and before the straight was entered upon Barrett was well to the front, with Countess four lengths behind and Kansas Girl and Thornton fighting for third place. Barrett won with ease, kindly waiting for the rest, in the slow time of 2:43%.

The third heat was too one-sided to it of much interest, Barrett taking the lead at the start and holding it about as he pleased to the close. He could have cut off several seconds had he been pressed to it. The only interest which the contest possessed was it the trial for second place, which was won by Countess by a length over Kansas Girl.

The trot as a whole was by no means up to the standard of the day's sport, which in the racing events was excellent. Following is the summary:

Dexyma Park, Omicago, Ill., June 30, 1876.—Trotting for a purse of \$1,000; open to all horses

called up THE SECOND EVENT of the day and the first exhibition of running in the meeting. It was a mile and a quarter dash for all ages, and the entries comprised nine of the best racers on the track. The start was made at the third quarter and the Board of Trade of Chicago favoring the establishment and continuance of the fast-mail trains, and their extension where the necessities of the service demand, and they can be adopted at a reasonable cost.

A resolution was adopted, reciting that the remedy for the abuses in the existing form of bills of lading and railroad receipts covering merchandise to be transported from one State to another lies within the scope and powers of Federal legislation, under the power to regulate commerce, and that it is the duty of Congress to regulate said abuses by appropriate legislation.

The start was made at the third quarter and the bunch, running on the mile track, finished at the wire. Mr. James Conlisk acted as starter, and had more than ordinary good luck with the unpleasant task.

A good send-off was gotten on the third attempt, Woolley leading handlly to the stand. On the second quarter Vicksburg moved up, and at the half Duugias crawled up out of the muck, and showed close to the leaders, who were running like a pair, with the field strung out. The pace told, and some of the last of the string began to show their tails in the air. At the third quarter, and from there into the stretch, Douglas crowded matters, and, when the straight was reached, was at evens with the best. From the last turn to the wire Douglas had matters about as he wanted them, and won by four lengths, with Vicksburg a length ahead of Woolley. Time, 2:1134, which was very fair—the fastest at the distance being Grinstacks 2:0854 at Saratoga last July. Following is the summary: to regulate said abuses by spatch.

A resolution was also adopted suggesting that the rights and duties of a railroad should be properly defined and the relations existing between the public and those who now control the public highways be equitably and permanently adjusted.

Resolutions were also adopted commending to the consideration of the Legislatures of several States the desirability of a nullification of the laws of all the States relating to trade and commerce, and declaring that the best interests of merce, and declaring that the best interests of grain

laws of all the States relating to trade and commerce, and declaring that the best interests of producers, merchants, and exporters of grain require the adoption of uniform standards of quality in the principal markets of the country.

The next questions for discussion were the action of the National Board of Trade favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt act, offered by the Scranton Board of Trade, and the continuation of the Bankrupt law offered by the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, offered the outlines of a bill for amending the present law.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that all officers should be salaried in bankruptcy proceedings, instead of the present system of fees.

Mr Hebblethwait's ch. h. Douglas, by imp. Hurrah, dam Velvetine; 108 lbs. (Hebblethwait). 1
J. Forbes' ch. c. Vioksburg, by Vandai, dam Blondin; 108 lbs. (White). 2
J. Hunter's ch. f. Tapicca, by Macaroni, dam Glengourie; 105 lbs. (Branson). 0
R. Hopson's ch. c. Canada, by Leamington; 115 lbs. (Teno). 0
E. Harrison's b. h. Falmouth, by Planet, dam Red Rose; 115 lbs. (Tülin). 0
J. Murphy's br. c. Bob Woolley, by Leamington, dam Item; 108 lbs. (Carroll). 0
S. H. Jones' ch. f. by Marion, dam Bolle of Willamsville; 87 lbs. (Bryson). 0
F. M. Lilly's Jack Hardy, by Phaeton, dam by Sovereign; 108 lbs. (Mctcaif). 0
W. Buckles' ch. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Lizzie Vic; 87 lbs. (Hankinson). 0
Time-2:112.
Following this was the most interesting event of the day,

of the day,
THE STAKE BACE FOR THREE-TEAR-OLDS,

all officers should be salaried in bankruptcy proceedings, instead of the present system of fees.

Another resolution was adopted requesting Congress to amend the Bankrupt law, and make it uniform throughout the whole country, and copies of the resolution were telegraphed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Boston Board of Trade offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved That existing confusion and irregularity in all branches of business and industrial pursuits call for a thorough revision of the tariff of duties on imports not made in the interest of any class or classes of producers, manufacturers, or merchants, but for the benefit of the whole people, and the mainteinance and augmentation of the national revenue, and that the demand already urged will be far more imperative when the resumption of specie payments shall have brought our commercial values into the equilibrium with those of other nations.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission of intelligent, practical, and thoroughly instructed persons for the purpose of accomplishing this most important work.

The following resolutions were offered by the Chicago Board of Trade, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to cause an early and entire revision in the internal revenue system of the country, and that all existing laws be so modified as to produce the largest possible revenue from the smallest number of articles, and be rendered easy of comprehension, and so adjusted as not to invite a system of corruption among those who are called upon to pay the same, and to those officials charged with the supervision of its collection.

The following, offered by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was laid over until the next-convention:

Board of Trade, was laid over until the next convention:

The Philadelphia Board of Trade submits for inquiry what amendments, in the judgment of the National Board of Trade, should be made to the National Banking act.

The following, submitted by the New York Board of Trade, was also postponed:

Consideration of the proper relationship of commerce and commercial men to the politics of the country.

cial marine was referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution by A. Stevens (N. Y.), asking Congress to appoint an International Commission, and invite delegates from the Central and South American States to meet them and consider some plan for fosterning and increasing commercial intercourse between the countries, was adopted.

A resolution by the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to abolish compulsory pilotage, was lost.

The subject of the establishment of a postal telegraph was referred to the Executive Council, to be brought up at the next Convention.

The resolution offered by Mr. Grubth, of Philadelphia, instructing the Executive Council to call a meeting of the National Board for the middle of January at Washington, was carried unanimously.

Vic. dam by Bonnie Lague, 140 (2)

R. Harrison's ch. h. Red Cloud, by Tom Reddy, 143 los. (W. Henry).

S. H. Jones' ch. b. Larkin, by Larkin, dam Ball Betty, 143 lbs. (Dederich).

Time—4:0334. Time—103%.

This time is not as fast as was made by Hutchinson himself a year ago at Columbus, O., where he recorded 3:50 under the same conditions as yesterday.

TO-DAY'S PEOGRAMME.

For to-day Col. Marsur announces a 2-mile dash (ruuntur) for all ages with the following

resignation of Mr. Beverly Keim, who has for several years past the General Trice. Passenger Agent of that road. Mr. Keimade quite a reputation while on that roaccount of his tircless efforts to secure a comforts possible for the tourists and travon his line. His place, however, has been as already stated, with a most excellent Mr. E. A. Parker, of this city, who will doubtedly follow the policy of Mr. Keim, keep up the high reputation which the road enjoys among travelers.

The Illinois Central and Chicago & A Railroads will sell excursion tickets or Fourth of July to and from all points to respective lines, for one and one-did by the round trip. These tickets will be until and including the 5th. The Michigan tral Railroad will also sell tickets for Fourth of July, good for two days, at half going or coming.

10 years of age fell into the race a Manny's Reaper Works. She was the gallant conduct of William Chead bookkeper, who jumped in a the little girl out alive. SUICIDE. Special Disputes to The Tribune Morris, Ill., June 30.—Frederick German mechanic, committed suidds yesterday by throwing himself into

He was a faithful, honest mechanic; He was a faithful, honest mechanic; wife a year since, became very desponds subsequently lost the free use of his ap-expressed himself as useless to every thus put an end to his life. THE INDIANS.

close at Dexter Park at 10 o'clock.

CENTRAL FARK.

Il be a grand trotting matinee at Centrive this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WARKEGAN.

MAN, Ill., June 30.—On next Tuesday races upon the park course in this track has been newly graded and is excellent coudition. The following horses have been entered thus far, are expected:

e, \$300—J. J. Case, ch. g. Dom Pedro;

e, m. Nellie S.; M. D. Fields' g. a. te, Frank White's A. g. Tom.

all purse, \$500—C. W. Phillips' b. m. J. Case's b. m. MHa C., Stepher g. Phil Sheridan, H. H. Yate's b. m. and, M. D. Field's b. g. Jo Green.

East Saginaw.

MAKW. Mich., June 30.—The spring the East Saginaw Driving Park Aslosed to-day with a large attendance eather. In the 2:30 class for a purse there were fourteen entries and ters. In this race White Line and one heat each yesterday, and white Line second, Maron I Membrino Kate fourth—line, 34, 2:26, and 2:24½. The 2:25 wed. Silversides taking the first in Richard the other, winning Time, 2:27, 2:25, 2:25½, and 2:25 wed. It of the day was the free-fores, for

drawn. Kansas Chief won the traight heats. Time, 2:34,3-37, dine second, Gen. Garfield third.

BASE-BALL. AT MILWAUKEE. MEE, June 30.—Base-ball: Athletis, of in, 14; West Ends, of Milwauket, 4 PORDS DEFEATED BY AN AMPEUR

O., June 30.—Base-ball-Hart-WRESTLING.

A REMARKABLE CONTEST., Mich., June 30.—At the wr on J. H. McLaughlin, of Dersit, rtin, of Ypsilanti, Mich., which at Whitney's Opera-House is this ight, the contestants wrestled a laight until 6:30 this morning, withou obtaining a fall. The referee enduce them to continue the match, aw, with all bets off. This was the ontested match ever witnessed with the referee, in the presence of e, at the close of the match, their in-grow the other.

CRIME.

FRATERNAL TROUBLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ill., Jane 30.—A fight occurred yearing in the saloon under the Postween the proprietor, James H. Hanna, om the Sixth Ward, and his broth ch the latter came off second-best ocation whatever, striking him sev re James, in self-defense, retaliated his assailant a fearful beating. Sam is the County Jail, under a physician's is reported to be in a precarious con-

BURGLARY. E, Ia., June 30.—A daring burglary aitted last night in the heart of the store of Richmond & Blake, dealers y and fancy goods, at the corner of Ninth streets, was entered, and goods in value at \$2,500 were stolen. An was effected through a rear window, nothe ground, which was pried open ed by means of a ladder. The best ostly goods in the store were carried ding kid gloves, silks, laces, and hair There is no clew to the robbers.

SENTENCED. District Court, Charles Williams and loswell, members of the recently capefferson County counterfeiting gang, guilty. The former was sentenced to in the Penitentiary, the latter to two

LYNCHED.

VILLE, Ky., June 80.—Information to hier-Journal from Lancaster, Ky., say amoved Floyd Pearce, colored, charged murder of Henry Yeaky, white, from in that city this morning and hanged a tree. Samuel J. Williams, another, was either liberated or escaped in the

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

4. June 80.—Officer R. H. Mols ted a man named William H. Flim ct of picking a traveler's pocket at th

RAILROADS.

ple living along the line of the han-Railroad are greatly regretting the of Mr. Beverly Keim, who has been paral years past the General Ticket and ger Agent of that road. Mr. Keim has juite a reputation while on that road on t of his tircless efforts to secure all the t of his tircless efforts to secure an ear
ts possible for the tourists and travelers
line. His place, however, has been filled,
adv stated, with a most excellent man,
A. Parker, of this city, who will under the high reputation which the road now
among travelers.

Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton the lines, for one and one-fifth fare for und trip. These tickets will be good and including the 5th. The Michigan Cen-lailroad will also sell tickets for the of July, good for two days, at half fare,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPORD, Ill., June 30.—A little girl about rs of age fell to the race near John P.

's Reaper Works. She was rescued by

llant conduct of William C. Bleun, the

bookkeper, who jumped in and brought

the girl out alive.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rus, Ill., June 30.—Frederick Evans, an mechanic, committed suicide at noon day by throwing himself into the canal

for Drummond Decides a New Question as to Federal Jurisdiction.

THE COURTS.

The Newberry Executors Want the Court to Settle the Widow's Dower.

affered Fraudulent Proceedings in the

Settlement of the Globe Fire

Insurance Co. Miscellaneous News from the Different Court Dockets.

NEW QUESTION AS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION. Judge Drummond sesterday decided the de-nurrer to the pleas in the case of Mark T. Sey-mour et al. vs. The Phillips & Colby Construc-tion Company et al., involving a new question as to the jurisdiction of Federal Courts. The plaintiffs in 1873 recovered judgment for about 107,000 against the Phillips & Colby Construction Company. A writ of error was then sued out to the Supreme Court and a supersedeas bond issued, when the judgment was affirmed. The plaintiffs then began a suit on the bond, to

out to the Supreme Court and a superscueas bond issued, when the judgment was affirmed. The plaintiffs then began a suit on the bond, to which the defendants filed a demurrer, claiming that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction, because both plaintiffs and defendants were residents of the same State.

The Court held that he had jurisdiction, but he did not wish to foreclose the rights of the parties. He thought he had jurisdiction even independent of the question of citizenship on account of the nature of the controversy. It might be rightly considered an incident of the former suit, and was like a creditor's bill filed on a judgment. When a law autherized the Court to establish a rule as to the kind of indemnity to be given, then the rule became a law at the United States. Sec. 1,000 of the Revised Statutes directed that a Federal Judge, when issuing a citation on a writ of error, should take security that the plaintiff should prosecute his appeal to termination, though it did not determine the character of the security.

The first section of the act of March, 1875, provided that the Courts of the United States should have jurisdiction of suits arising under the laws of the United States, with reference to the prosecution of appeals and writs of error, and of the rule of the supreme Court of the United States as to the requisites of the bonds made under the law, an action on that bond was an action arising under the laws of the United States. The bond in a cardinare with the provisions of the laws of the United States had be the requisites of the bonds made under the law, an action on that bond was an action arising under the laws of the United States. The bond was an action arising under the laws of the United States. The guestion as to the hability of the defendant or obligors on the bond was a question that must necessarily be determined by the construction of the laws of the United States and the rule of the Court. While it night be proved that the State Court had concurrent jurisdiction for

HEAVY LAND CLAIMS.

Matida English, of Shelby County, Ohio, filed a bill against John Sweeney, J. J. Wadsworth, E. H. kerfoot, Jesse M. Trader, Eliza Jane Trader, and Sarah Ann Trader, claiming a one-sinh interest in the S. ½ of the S. ½ of the S. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. S. 40, 14, and asking for a partition of the property. She claims to have inherited from her sister, Rachel E. Trader, but says that she did not know that she had any interest in the land until within the part year.

The same complainant filed another bill rules lesse M., Eliza J., and Sarah A. Trader, Nahana Fritz, The Illinois Land and Loan Company, George B. Griffin, and others, to obtain a forteen-sixtieths interest in the E. 1/2 of the N. E. 2/2 of Sec. 7, 40, 14, and to Lot 14, Block H. of the Sehool Section Addition to Chir we appointed Administratrix, and, on motion of her attorney, was empowered to sell the lands, which as did for 75 cents an acre. It is alleged that see sale was void, as no petition was ever field to which to base such order of sale, and int to tile passed by the pretended sale, so that the satill entitled to her share as one of the hers of her father.

The same party also filed a third bill against last it. Trader, Eliza Jane Trader, Sarah Annormeter of James H. Trader, A. B. Jackson, C. D. Paul, P. J. Tougby, L. L. Greniez, I. P. Lunt, J. V. Farwell, I. R. Hitt, C. Morse, Jacob Phillips, D. W. Kean, N. E. Ellinere, Estelle G. Hubbard, Mary E. Dally, Nary Car penter, D. O. Carpenter, Nils Peterson, Agus R. Walker, Willard Carroll, James Cravind, Peter Smith, Jr., C. W. Ross, J. F. Santer, Peter Warner, George J. Shepardson, A. B. Jenkins, W. A. Early, T. K. Eloy, L. J. Gar, J. W. McDough, Caroline E. Kellogg, and C. Cesserly, claiming a quarter interest in the L. & of the N. E. & of Sec. 31, 41, 44. That had, she alleges, was owned by har faller, who in 1837 mortgaged it to seeme the payment of \$1.912.37. After hadeath in 1839 it was sold by decree of the Clust Court, but as she alleges without any service of process upon her mother, the administratic, or on any of the heirs, so that no titis passed. The lands have since been subdivided and have passed into the hands of numerous purchasers.

THE NEWBERRY ESTATE.

THE NEWBERRY ESTATE.

Fliphast W. Blatchford and William H. Bradey, trustees of the Newberry estate, filed a bill in the Superior Court. Yesterday against Julis Ediler Newberry, Henry W. Newberry, Louis B. Candee, Fanny L. Edgerton, Oliver N. Edgerton, George P. Newberry, Mary Ann act John Starkweather, Walter Ashley Newberry, Edward H. Newberry, C. P. Newberry, Mary A. and Austin Y. Ładue, F. M. Newberry, John P. Newberry, J. S. Newberry, Lydis E. Newberry, W. F. Newberry, Lydis E. Newberry, and W. S. Newberry, asking for the instruction of the Court in regard to their rights and duties. After setting out the facts of the death of Mr. Walter S. Newberry, the provisions of his will, their appointment as executors, and the agreement made with Mrs. Newberry are regards her dower, the complishants state that the only surviving children of Mr. Newberry died in Rome in April last. By a provision of his will his property was immediately on his decease to be divided into two parts, one-half to go to the heirs of his brothers and sisters, the other half to go to-wards founding a free public library. The estate, however, cannot be divided until the death if his widow, Mrs. Julia B. Newberry. He has a threen heirs, the descendants of his brothers of disters. Among the lands set off to Mrs. lis E. Newberry for her dower was a piece on unkin street, being part of Block 16, in the N. A of Sec. 23, 40, 14. The whole block was contemned for park purposes, and its value fixed at 1132, 20, but the value of the part (being less than one-third of the part (being less than one-third of the whole block) which was set aside for Mrs. Newberry was not assertanced, and complainants do not more how much to pay her as her dower, as she maits of the block.

There are some lots, also, on North Wells street set aside to Mrs. Newberry insists the complainants should be compelled to pay this. Still anothe

count, in which certain defendants therein, George F. Harling and the Fireman's Insurance Company, have filed cross bills, and by collusion with the attorneys of said Bradner, Smith & Co., have procured a fraudulent decree in said suit, which decree may, if not set aside, be urged by the said Harding and the Fireman's Insurance Company as a bar to the claim which Mr. Jenkins, as Receiver, expects to make against them for certain assets of the Globe Insurance Company, now in their hands. He therefore asked leave to intervene in said suit, in the Qook Greefit Court, as such Receiver, for the purpose of having the above decree set aside and for any other purposes necessary to protect his interests as Receiver in the case in the Federal Court. Judge Blodgett thereupon entered an order authorizing Mr. Jenkins to take such proceedings in the suit in the State Court as he might be advised were necessary.

Phebe Ann Tobannah filed her bill yeste against her husband, Joseph F. Tobannah, as for a divorce because he has deserted her.

Phebe Ann Tobannah filed her bill yesterday against her husband, Joseph F. Tobannah, asking for a divorce because he has deserted her.

ITEMS.

Judge Drupmond will hear some motions in the case of Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

Judge Blodgett will have a peremptory call of all pending motions for new trials on the United States Circuit Court law calendar. Both Judges will be in Court Monday as usual for general business.

Judges Gary and Farwell will hear motions to-day. Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases. Judge Williams will hear a set case, Downing vs. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Judge McAllistter will not hold court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Elias Goldstein began a suit in replevin against Leonard G. Klinck, Assignee of Swain, Barnard & Co., and Isaac N. Buck, to recover a lot of hotel property valued at \$3,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Matthew Mara filed a bill against Charles Cleaver, Mary Cleaver, Benjamin E. Gallup, James Cherry, Leonard Hodges, A. W. Clark, C. T. Bowen, George Watson, William Richardson, W. R. Morely, Henry C. Higgins, Thomas Higgins, James Prendergast, J. C. King, W. I. Peake, H. B. Claffin, E. E. Eames, H. J. Fairchild, W. S. Dunn, Dy-M. Force, Daniel Robinson, John Claffin, the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, the Second National Bank of Freeport, Frank Chapman, T. R. Coward, the German-American Bank of New York, C. G. Storrs, Augustus Storrs, R. M. Patrick, and the New York State Loan and Trust Company, to foreclose a trust deed for \$5,000 on the north 40 feet of the south 85 feet of Lot 6, and the north 40 feet of the west 40 feet of the south 85 feet of Lot 6, and 15 Jacob Rosenberg filed a bill against Solomon McKichan, Thomas S. Dobbins, C. H. Cowper, George R. Clarke, Robert Hervey, S. K. Williams, J. C. Gifford, and R. W. Bridge, to foreclose a trust deed for \$5,000 on the north 40 feet of the south 85 feet of Lot 6, and 45 to 50, inclusive, Block 2; also Lots 18 to 31, inclusive, Lots 30 to 50, inclusive, Block 6; also

14, 38, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Almeron T. Loomis commenced a suit in trespass against Frederick Schier and Frederick Rhethmerger, laying damages at \$5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Mary Cliffer was tried for larceny, and acceptable

Mary Chiler was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

Frank Williams pleaded gullty to larceny, under age, and was remanded.

Thomas Wellington was tried for burglary, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Williams was tried for assault, and acquitted.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. Goes to the Criminal Court.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions and set case 2,946,

Anderson vs. Duesbury.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call. JUDGE FARWELL—No call.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONPASSIONS—Davis Sewing-Machine Company vs. C. L. and Robert L. Turner, \$507.

JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Herman Issae, George W. Sheldon, and Arthur Dixon; debt, \$500, damages, \$90.10 in gold.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Wiswell & Thompson vs. William and August Mueller and Henry Brinkman, \$1, 192, 22, —Lucy Morrison vs. Ellen P. Vall, \$70.54.

Bloom if the School Section Addition to Charles of the School Section Addition to Charles of the School Section Addition to Charles and the School Section Addition to Charles and the School Section Addition to Charles of the School Section The great sensation of the present day in the amusement world is the projected trip across the Mingara River of a young lady, lately arrived from Europe, and known as the Signorina Maria Spelterini. This young artists arrived in New York about two months ago, and has since been quietly making preparations to accomplish the dear that gave Blondin aworld-wide reputation, of the property of the pro

THE REAL ARTICLE.

Not the Worthless Shams that Have Lately Been Imposed Upon the Public.

Plain Talk About Popular Remedies.

The Merits of Dr. Radway's Preparations -Oard to the Public.

The objections which some people entertain towards patent medicines are unwise and un-founded. The patent medicine trade is simply the wholesaling of certain remedies in such quantities and at such low prices as to place them within the reach of all people, poor and wealthy alike. Of course there may be some compounds that are put on the market and sold as "sure cures" when they really possess no curative qualities, just as there are cheap clothes and shoddy boots in the mercantile trade. But when a certain article has been in use for many years, meeting with a steady demand on the part of the public, and

so formidable antegonists to good health and good looks. The Resolvent is the great blood system, and restoring it as toose to Treatment of the control of t

Broadway, New York.

In conclusion, it may be stated that Radway & Co. desire the public distinctly to understand that they will guard not only their own rights but those of the people at large, and will continue to fundish pure medicines and expose impostures or impositions at whatever cost.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. Lucy Hooper's Description

of the Race.

Who Were Present, and How They

Were Dressed.

Correspondence New Fork World.

Paris, June 13.—The great racing solemnity of the year is past and over,—the Grand Prix de Paris has been ran and won, and Kisber has been hailed as conquerer by a hundred thousand volces. The day dawned unpropitious, gray, and lowering, with cold winds and a hint of coming rain in the atmosphere. Nevertheless, the proverbial good luck of the great race-day did not desert it, and long before Kisber and his competitors had made their appearane on the course the sun had struggled through the broken clouds, and had lit up the gay scene with added brightness. And what a scene it was! From our

clothes and aboldy boots in the mercantile trade. But when a certain article has been in use for inany years, meeting with a steady demand on the part of the public, and gaining the approbation of druggists in every town in the land, it is a pretty conclusive proof that here, at least, there is no ahan, but a gouther medy of merit.

Such is the position flow occupied by the Radway Remedies. Fur more than a quarter of a conterty they have been before the American steadily gained in reputation grid for the public, and the state of the public, and the present time, both in she. Never were they more popular than at the present time, both in the United States and Europe. Hundred of the public, and they gratitude is shown in the other time, but in the United States and Europe. Hundred of the public, and they gratifude is shown in the other of the state of the work had reason to bless the invention of these storing remedies, and their gratitude is shown in the other of the state of the

nebody asked Mr. Sumner whether

Somebody asked Mr. Jumner whether Gen. Washington was buried under the Capitol, and he replied, substantially, that his ashes were at Mount Vernon. "What?" roared Landor: "I am amazed that a gentleman of Mr. Sumner's scholarship should use such a word. Was Washington's body burned?" Sumner instantly retorted, "Am I to understand, Mr. Landor, when I read in Gray's elegy,

"B'en in our ashes live their wonted fires," that the poet refers to some cinerary process formerly in vogue in this country?" And he further confounded Landor by quoting from the English burial service, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Mr. Sumner was very fond of telling the story, while thequestion which provoked his retort was one that Macaulay's ready and ample memory would probably have prevented his asking.—
Editor's Easy Chair in Harper's Magazine for July.

TO REST. HOUSES. TO RENT-A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
dwelling on Indiana-av, furnished; silt the modern
conveniences, with good barn. Will rent to small
santly at moderate price. Address H 44. Tribune office.
TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THREE
or four months: rent reasonable. Address G, care of
Letter Carrior I.

TO RENT-2-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON
West Van Buren-st., near Throop, 200 per month.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 144 Madison-st. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW Drick house on Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-\$42 NORTH LASALLE-ST., COTTAGE, 135 Hurlbut-st., house, 7 rooms, large lot, fine order.

138 Hurlbut-st., house, 7 rooms, good order, \$16 a month. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st.

TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms; board to be taken for the rent; gook location, West Side. Address L 11, Tribune office. TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood, a beautiful residence in South Evanston. Til.LOTSON BROS., 52Washington-st.

TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2.50 TO \$7 a week. Heligio-Philosophical Publishing House, 304 New Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Office. TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEP-ing corner van Buren and LaSaile-sta. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs. TO RENT—204 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE rooms for lodging or housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, on the lake front; convenient to business; unfurnished, on the lake front; convenient to business; terms reasonable.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite: unfurnished rooms in Bryant Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts. Apply Room 54.

TO RENT-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO PLEAS-ant furnished rooms for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen. 41 Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT-A VERY PLEASANT ROOM, NICELY Transished, suitable for two gentlemen. Will rent, for 3 months to responsible parties. Inquire at the office of DR. HALL, 572 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-sts.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Offices.
TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN PIKE'S I buildings on corners of State and Monroe-sts. opposite Palmer House, at low rates; in perfect order; passenger elevator. E. S. PIKE, Room 10, 170 State-st., from 11 to 1.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-LARGE BUILDING ON CLINTON-ST.
Will make a good fivery stable. H. C. MIDDAUGH,
84 West Madison-st. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BY A TOUNG MAN AND wife without children, a first-class cottage or sufte of 5 to 7 rooms in private house, not over two miles from Post-Office unquestionable references and prompt pay. Address J. LANGDON, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY
A readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner
by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 76 Jackson-st.

son-st.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
Carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any
kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st. A UCTION OF MILLINERY AND LADIES FUR-nishing goods at 289 West Madison-st. Thursday and Friday evenings, July 6 and 7; the goods must be old. sold.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT
the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397
Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.
COOPERS' STOCK—WHITE ASH BUTTER-TUB
staves and square-heading flat-hoops, best quality;
Also, flour barrel stock of all kinds, extra quality, on
hand and for sale. F. E. JONES, corner Sixteenth-st.
and Wentworth-av.

and Wentworth-av.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH—A LARGE HALL.

Caccorated and lighted, cool and pleasant, to rent for
the Fourth, \$10, or for political meetings. Elmore
Hotel, 120 South Haisted-at. Hotel, 120 South Haisted-st.

DIAMONDS SHOW TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE and warranced secure when set by A LAUDER-BACK, manufacturer of diamond jewelry, 70 Madisonst, corner of State-st., Rooms 28 and 27.

HINSDALE—NO MORE HOUSES AND LOTS WILL be sold until after the 4th of July, 0.J.STOUGH. TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, &C., AT A great discount from regular prices, being a stock bought at bankrupt sale. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

TO HAYMAKERS-TO LET, 1,000 ACRES OF great, to be cut in shares, or I will pay cash by the acre. Call at bookstore 83 Dearborn-st, from 1 to 4 p. m., or address A. N. HART, Schererville, Lake Co., Ind. WANTED-1,000 TO 1,500 TONS OF ICE; GIVE location, quality, and lowest price. Address WANTED—SEASONED SUGAR-TREE, FOR COGS; 2-inch; state quantity and price. A. K. HALTE-MAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND SET OF tinner's machines. HANSLELN & SON, 137 North Clark-st. WANTED—SECOND-HAND POOL TABLE. INquire at 123 South Canal-st. WANTED — AN INTEREST IN A PATENTED article of merit, either wood or iron, or will manufacture on royality; reply must describe article to receive attention. Address D 11, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.
O ASHLAND-AV., NEAR CORNER MONROE-ST.
Large alcove second-story front and third-story
front, with first-class board; all modern conveniences
and comforts. Terms very low.

and comforts. Terms very low.

176 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—A FEW RESPECTA-ble young men can have good rooms and board,
with use of plane and violin, for \$4,50 per week. South Side. South Side.

31 house, \$5. Best day board in city at \$4.

76 van Buren-St., NEAR STATE—BOARD use of plano.

832 Michigan-Av.—Three or four Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with board.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Room with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$6 to \$8 per week.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCO patibility, etc.; legal everywhere; adidavits et cient proof, residence immaterial; fee after decree. 8. MARVYN. Room S. es Washington-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE TO AND PAYING property-brick houses and lots-for farms or stock of goods. Address K 99, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE A FINE SUBURBAN PLACE AT city limits, small taxes, first-class place, fine house, barn, shade and fruit trees, etc., worth \$5.000, only a rew hundred incumbrance, and clear farming land for a fair house in town with little or no incumbrance. I 30, Tribune office.

WANTED-PART MONEY AND PART 10WA land in exchange for carpenter work. Address I Q, care of Perkins & Well, grocery store, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH ONLY, FIRSTClass black wainut saloon fixtures, all complete.
Apply at BEST'S wareroom, 68 North Dearborn-st.

NOR SALE—POWDER, FRICTION PRIMERS,
etc., for Fourth July celebration. Apply or address Government Goods Depot, al Randolph-st.

POR SALE—A BRAN NEW SET, LATEST EDItion, ten volumes of Chambers' Cyclopedia very
cheap. Address I 100, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO NEW
pool tables; best make; buggy and harness and old
whisky taken in exchange. Call at 102 Randolph-st.,
in restaurant. TOR SALE—A NEW HALL'S NO. 5 COMBINA-tion-lock safe, cheap. G. W. REED, 146 HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE—Parlorsuits \$20, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150. Chamber suits greatly reduced prices. R. T. MARTIN, 154 state-st.

THE PEERLESS CABINET BED (A NEW STYLE just out) is the best twice we also make the best worken wire mairreas. WHITLESSEY & PETERS, 151 Madison-st.,

WANTED—TO BUY—A PARLOR-SET AND MIR-ror. Must be a bargain. Address, stating price, 1 20, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AGENTS GUIL

for agents only; general information and instritions; tells who want agents and what for; new lines, reveltes, new books, papers, magazines, even thing that agents want; I post you at once; none honorable firms; at 00., circulation over 10.000; trial; 3 months, 10 cents; as I employ no agents I see Guide free; and, as one No. is worth more than cents, I send nothing for less than 10 cents; you gen only a complete list but the changes for 3 most JAMES P. SCOTT, 67 Despotents, Chicago. A GENTS-SEND POSTAL-CARD FOR LIST. THE risk of failure (one cent) is not worth considering. Tou do not deal with "middlemen," and are no seen's agent. Several articles. JNO. R. BARNETT CO., bookbinders and sole proprietors, 150 State-st.

STORAGE

OR SALE - TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, suitable for large families or boarding houses, near nion Fark; attuation onsurpassed. A hargein can be really to be had. No money to suiter, and the suitable for suiter and the suiter of t

FOR SALE-AT HALF PRICE, FOR JUST THE mortgage, two-story and basement brick house on Congress park, near Van Buren-st. I will sell at the first good over, only \$300 down. OLIVER BESLY, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 10. Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—CHRAP—TWO GOOD TWO-STORY frame houses; leased ground; can be moved or lease renewed. Apply at 345 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES INSIDE THE CITY, SOUTH of Lawndaie; \$500 per acre. JAS, B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 30-foot tots at \$40, \$1,000, and \$1,200; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. Hillis Lakeside Building. Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT.
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 Laballe-st., Room 4. arready on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Englewood: first-class neighborhood: neaddepots. Also, very fine residence flouth Evanston
TILLOTSON BROS., 62 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES WITH MODern improvements. Lots in any part of the village.
Blocks or acres at North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDEK, 48 Clark-st. DER, 48 Clark-st.

LOR SALE-BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS.

Purchase money payable 55 per month. MATSON

HILL, 97 Washington-st.

LOR SALE-IN RAVENSWOOD AND VICINITY.

neat and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy
terms; houses to rent; lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent trains. A BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner

Monroe and Market-sta.

Monroe and Market-sta.

FOR SALE—\$100 WIII. BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange: 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; to cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. POR SALE-MARKET GARDENS, FIVE ACRES, and cottage, \$625; \$50 down, balance \$8 monthly. Go out on the 4th of July. Boom 37, 97 Clark-st. J. G. EARLE.

OR SALE—FARM OF 30 ACKES, IN HIGH STATE of cultivation, within 80 miles of Chicago, and two locks from depot of a thriving village. Good house, arge new bara, fine wells, orchard full of fruit, asparamatods, etc. The place will answer for subdividing nto village lots in a few years. Will sell at a great barain and on easy terms, and take a cottage and lot in forth Division for part. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 Handon and the contract of the contract dolph-et.

FORSALE-WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR 428 ACRES
of first-class unimproved farm land; has timber,
madow and prairie, in Todd and Morrison Counties,
Minnesota? Unn give clear title except three years
back taxes. Will be sold cheap, for I must have money.
Address I, 51 White-si, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A STOCK of goods to be closed out to settle an estate.—In order to settle up the estate of John A. Pitzer, deceased, it becomes necessary to dispose of the stock of dry golds, clothing, books and shoes, and notions of John A. Pitzer, deceased, it is not settle to the settle of the A SPLENDID DINING-HALL, 100 FEET LONG:
aids windows; in good location; completely furnished with large range, atoves, tables, chairs, dishes, and silverware; to rent at \$30 per month. 120 South

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INterest in a long established cash business, paying
\$350 monthly. To Lassalle-st., Room 14.

A RARE CHANCE—A RAILROAD EATING-HOUSE
for sale in a thriving town in Indiana, doing a
cood of the control of the cool of the control of the cool of the co great sacrifice. Inquire of J. B. LYON, 94 LASABLE.

DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY
office at any time during July, at a low price. It
leads to be a selected from the properties of the position of the position of the position of the position of the properties of the properties of over 5 years' standing. Heat low; rooms new. A
bargain can be had, and a good practice thrown in.
Address T. L. GILMER, Box 12, Waverly, III. FOR SALE-LUMBER YARD, DOING A GOOD business in country town. For particulars inquire of L. PRATT, 156 Washington-st., Room 30. FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHING OUT-fit, consisting of a nearly new Hughes & Kimber steam press, hand presses, steel plate press, colors, paper, card stock, etc., etc.; no competition; a fine chance for a practical min. Address S. G. COLLINS, Denver, Col. Denver, Col.

TLORENCE HOTEL, SANGAMON AND RANdoiph-sta; excellent chance for a business man to
step into a good trade. The owner desires a partner.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED RETAIL
millinery business in the centre of the city. Apply
to DALY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabsah-av. PATENT RIGHT FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN POW-der flasks for sale. MATIJAS CILICK, 119 For-

The Hables for saie. MARIJAS CILICK, 119 Porquer-si.

S. ELMO HESTAURANT, 143DEARBORN-ST., FOR Sale. This fine restaurant is connected with Kuhn's European Hotel, and well-known as one of the leading establishments of the kind in this city. It is now effered for saie by reason of the death of one of the partners it now has an established and paying business. Opportunities like this are seldom oftered. For particulars apply on the premises to A. L. GIBSON, Assignee.

\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$3.000 CASH BUYS HALF INTEREST IN \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$30,000; profit, \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$10,000; A reference given and required. Address L 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
A Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S, Nos. 196 and 198 East
Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses
sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriages, harnesses, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays,
and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN &
CO. S. 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock always on
hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF VERY
fine ponies, well broken to harness or saddle; color,
black and bay; weight, 600 to 630 pounds; been driven
together for over one year; price, \$150; part time to
right party. Address & Y. Z. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAT—S NEW THACK-SULKIES AT POR SALE-CHEAP-6 NEW THACK-SULKIES AT \$55 each, warranted the best in the city; 5 new sulky barnesies, first-class rubber or gold trimmings, \$27 each, at WREN & CO. S. 192 and 194 Washington. sulky harnesses, first-class rubber or gold trimmings, Streach, at Wiken & Cu. S. 192 and 194 Washington.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF LIGHT FAM.

Ily carriages, top, and open buggles, etc., at very low prices, 10 and 12 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av. H. B. Hill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SIZED HORSE or mard that can trot inside 3 minutes; must be young and gentle, and for sale chesp. L. L. & Co., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GET A GOOD HORSE AND BUG-same, or will pay keep and cash for partial use of the same, or will pay cash and land for the same. Hest, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL GIVE SOME CASH AND CLEAR property for a good horse and carriage. W. E. WEBB, 100 hearborn-st.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—FIT FOR ANY

4 HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP-FIT FOR ANY kind of business; and a nice delivery wagon for \$40 one cheap horse for \$30. 667 West Madison-st. 300 ACRES HORSE PASTURE ON BELMONT-

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, etc., at GOLDSMID'S loan and builton office, 69 East Madison-st. Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver, gold dust, and valuables of every description.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Handolph-st., near Clark, Roome's and 6. Established 1854.

CITY NATIONAL BANK CLAIMS

O'DOUBLE ON COLLTERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR L OANS ON COLLTERALS, REAL ESTATE, OF other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 133 LaSaile-st. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UP wards, upon improved city property, 8 per cent LYMAN & JACKSON, 39 Portland Riock.

M. wards, upon improved city property, 8 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 38 Portland Block.

M. ONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT IN sums to suit. Large first-class loans 7/8 per cent on Chicago property. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

M. ONEY LOANED AT 10 PER CENT INTEREST on all goods stored with us. Safe and responsible storage company. 78 and 80 van Buren-st., near State.

M. ONEY LOANED AT 10 PER CENT INTEREST on all goods stored with us. Safe and responsible storage company. 78 and 80 van Buren-st., near State.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR COUNTRY REAL destate, by PHILIP MYBERS © CO., Room 2, 149 Madison-st.

TO LOAN-SIQ ON FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, 8 PER cent, on improved real estate. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 AND OVER 1 at the very lowest current rates. W. M. WILL-NER, 128 LaSsille-st., Room 1.

\$50,000 TO LOAN; LOW RATE OF INTER-SAD OPEN AND COUNTRY are good. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—SOO—TO BE INVESTED—I have opportunity to buy a segilinate state of business (so patent or other humans, other has a silent partner or the loan state the first payment. I will repay \$100 per medical state the first payment. I will repay \$100 per medical state the first payment. I will repay \$100 per medical state the first payment. I will repay \$100 per medical state the first payment. I will repay \$100 per medical state the first payment. I will repay \$100 per medical state the business will yield me a product \$42,000 in the next year. I solicit the most thorough investigation from those having the cash is hand. The only security I have is in the business established (stock and orders on hand), but that can be proved to be shandant for the amount to be invested. Address \$20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN in swell-paying manufacturing business. For particular andress or call upon WM. H. LOTZ. ROOM is, 150 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL—TO TAKE half interest in an old established produce commission bussiness on south waser-st. Address \$7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL—TO TAKE half interest in an old established produce commission bussiness on south waser-st. Address \$7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL—TO TAKE half interest in an old established produce commission bussiness on south waser-st. Address \$7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL—TO TAKE half interest in an old established produce commission bussiness on south waser-st. Address \$7, Tribune office.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES PRI-vate pupils in collegiate or preparatory studies. Address W. 265 Wabash av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND HAND Continue of the springs of horizontal, not less than

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-DRY-GOODS SALESMAN: MUST
competent in selling, good stock teaper, and
dow dresser. Steaty employment; salary, 873
month. Address, with references, 2 28, Tripuse w Trades

WANTED-A TINSMITH AT 701 STATE-WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHOP CUTTERS
North-av. Apply Sunday, July 2. WANTED - THREE PIRST-CLASS PATTE makers Apply this morning at works of T WANTED A FIRST-OLASS BLACKSMITH FIN-isher at carriage factory, 72 Jackson -at, WANTED GOOD GERMAN BOY FOR A BAKERY at 743 Matison -at.

Rinployment Agencies.

WANTED-980 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLIN
Ohlo end Aissouri; free fare; ib farms b

A. G. Bing a Co., 17 North Clarks. WANTED-RAILROAD LABORERS FOR OH wages, \$1.40 per day; 5 for sawnill, leave to-day and Market-sa.

3 form binds. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Laboratory and Market-sa.

Miscellancous.

Miscellancous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CENTENNIAL PAR lor match pistol, new can opener, glass cutter an sharpener, chromes, etc. Pays Immensaly, AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-el., Room is CAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-el., Room is
WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE
authentic and complete "Life of Gen. Hayes."
our next Fresident, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the
opportunity; the people are ready for it. Address B. B.
HUSSELL, Fublisher, Boston, Mass.
WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN TRIBUTARY TO
Chicago, active, responsible parties to sell tess
coffees, and spices to consumers, for a wholesale and
jobbling hours. The right parties can cetablish a permanent and good-paying business, and not interfere
with their ordinary pursuits. For full perticulars address G 32, Tribuse office. with their ordinary pursaits. For full particulars address 33, Tribune office.

W ANTED-PEDDLERS TO SELL A NEW DECUist washington-st. I Paper BOX Factory.

WANTED-A COLORED WAITER; ONLY THOSE
who understand their business need apply. DYCALL, 778 West Madison-st.

WANTED-A WAN COMPETENT TO MEASURE
and inspect lumber, and acquainted with the manuracture of lumber, to go to Michigan, land to the manuracture of lumber, to go to Michigan, land to the manucanal and Fulton-sts., to-day. T. M. AVERY & SON.

WANTED-A CANVASSEE HAVING EXPErisnos, to solidit for an astablished sawapace,
enther on assay or a catablished sawapace,
enther on assay or controlled to the con WANTED-PARTY WITH FEW HUNDRED DOL.

the trade of several valuable richer recently patents
by myself. Investigation solicited. Address F. O. Boy
182, Chicago. NATED-MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS FROM to 45 years of age to solicit orders for our family medical work. To men of ability we can a permanent and profitable business. It is no capenny affair. Only men who can enter into the wo carnest need apply. Address, stating age and or rence, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 50 Lake-st., Chief.

WANTED-MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,00 men wish to engage permanently in the best-paying busine WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics,
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
work in small family. 268 Park-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN OB SWEDE GIRL for general housework for two. Come early, prepared to stay. 474 Folton-st.
WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS AT 665 Wabaah-ay. Bring references. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBET WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG RITCHEN GIRL. WANTED-GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY FOR GEN and fron; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply the morning at 126 Walnut-st. WANTED-A WOMAN ORDER COOK. CALL AT WANTED-FOR A COUNTRY ROTEL 8 DINING room girls and 8 chambermaids. Call at No. 80 State-st., in basement, corner Randolph.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL. COMPETENT to do general housework, at 400 West Jackson-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK And de general housework. Refer apply for two days at 450 Fulton-st.

WANTED-NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF place, near Union Pers.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL THAT CAN GIVE good references and lives near Wabsh-av, and Twolfth-st., who is willing to go home at night. Address G 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKERPER OR GOVERS in a centleman's family (amail). An educ and refined Protestant lady from 20 to 20, with a reference, can find a pleasant home with good One acquainted with inusic preferred. Address K Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-SMART HONEST GIRL FOR feetionery. BERRY'S, 287 West Made

salary. Good references. Address F st. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN TO Stravel and work up trade for commission house. Address E 10, Tribune offices.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG AND PREbertpiton clerk; German. Best city references given. Address I 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-EMPLOYMENT OF ANT Kind, by a young man of five years' caperience as assistant-bookkesper and cashier. Good references. Address E 98, Tribune office.

Address E so, Thouse once.

Trades.

Cituation Wanted By A Young Man who on has worked at carriage-trimming for two years, to unish his trade. No objection to the country. Would work cheap. Address G 87, Tribune office. Conchinen, Teamsters, etc.
CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A MAN
S who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Address F 45, Tribune office. Good reference.

Pess F 45, Tribune office. Good reference.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STRONG BOY.

19 years did, bright, quick, and in dustrious; hasbest of references from late employer, and call do most my kind of work. Address DAVE M., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAR—Commission business preferred. Would be willing, fagreeable to employer, to invest some money is three of four months. Salary no object. Best references.

Address G ST, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-TO WORK AND MANAGE a farm; thoroughly understands raising and breeding short-horns, &c. Address T F R. P. O., Chirago.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO DO cither meat or pastry cowking in the city or country. Address L 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron, or do general house work, by a middle-aged woman. Apply at 166 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—REPENDED AGAIN ON the South Side—Mrs. A. B. Balkam will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 East Adams—st., between State and Dearborn—sts.

Adams-st., between state and Decreors-est.

Employment Agencies.

Cituations wanted—Mrs. Backers Relia.

Dile Female Employment Offices, 416 Wabash-av, and

O State-st., Dorthwest corner Randolph, in basement.

Miscellameous.

Cituation wanted—By A Young Gelman

Niady, at leaflest oppanion; inst returned from a two
years' trip to Euro pe. In well educated in family werk
music, and can speak English, German, and French
First-class refursuces. Address C 94, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND A SUM OF MONEY. OWNER WILL Please call for it as drug store, 148 North Charles FOUND ON WEST SIDE, BULL TRRIVERS. OWNER FOR have some by identifying and paying expenses. Fig. Tribuns.

penses. Fig. Tribune.

LOST—BET WEEN NORTH MAY AND RANDOLPH
OF May and Peoris on Randolph, a black cashner
seque. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the
same at 46 North May.

LOST—IN COTTAGE GROVE CAR, OR ON MON
ring, set in pearls. Round gold back, marked C. A. B.
Reward if returned to 182 Featborn-st.

OBGANS BY SMITH BURDNTT, X SPANG.
Blake and others, half regular prices. E. T. MARITIN, 184 State-44.

**75 Plane with stool and cover, saltable for a learner. R. T. MARITIN, 184 State-48.

\$100 NET CASH WILL BUY A BRAND-NEW fill, its tools with the stool and cover, saltable for a learner. R. T. MARTIN, 184 State-48.

\$150 NET CASH WILL BUY A BRAND-NEW fill, its tools, relly warranted h. T. MARTIN, 184 State-81.

\$150 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND 7.

\$150 Color of the perfect order. R. T. MARTIN, 184 State-81. \$200 BET CASH WILL BUY AN ELECAN \$200 brand new 75 octave simoforte will branch the control of t

A LL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST AND A finest in the city. Lowest prices, indirection prices are considered or money rectanged, as GEORGE? GOLD 4 CO. 2, comed 70 Waltabest.

BARGANS—ELECAT ASYON MACHINET William District Consideration of States, whose may address all perfect, severally 8 years, all estagement incident of the consideration of

The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID A Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk
7 ERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, deli'erred, Sunday included, 30 cents per wee
Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. The Republican party has now placed its na-ket and platform before the people. The en-esidential canvass will be one of the most ex-

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and "Orphan-Genevieve" and "New York by Gasi Afternoon and evening. Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performer. "Arrah na Pogue." Afternoon and evening.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 89.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

Little change in temperature is predicte for this region to-day.

In the plain, matter-of-fact spirit of trade our commercial dispatch concerning the dry-goods business this morning announces "flag and decoration prints, buntings, and other patriotic goods very active, and jobbers'

Gov. HENDRICES has been called on by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Boss KELLY, and others of the anti-Tilden wing of the New York delegation, and, agreeable to their earnest request, it is said that he has given them positive assurance of his acceptance of the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

CARL SCHURZ has spoken through the Westliche-Post, of St. Louis, his views concerning the Democratic ticket, and has set at rest all uncertainty as to his choice between HAYES and WHEELER and TILDEN and HEN-DRICKS. He spurns the latter as a swindling abination, and will have none of it.

We print this morning full and corrected copies of both the national platforms adopted at the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions. They will be found useful for reference and comparison; and the more com-parison instituted between them the better it will be for the Republican party, which can well invite this kind of criticism

crews of Yale and Harvard was contested at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Yale crew by a very large majority. Superior training and condition, together with the adoption of the English style of rowing, seems to have been the se-cret of it all. The Yale men were older and more matured than they of Harvard, and made a beautiful race of it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad investigation begun by a Congressional Committee has been postponed until December next. To have pushed the matter vigorously would have incurred the ill-will of the great railway corporations interested in the matter, and, as There relies strongly upon the railroad influence to assist his election, the order was no doubt promulgated from Albany for the postponement of the investigation until after the close of the Presidential campaign.

to the removal of Mr. YARYAN, Chief of Revenue Agents, upon the peremptory order of the President, who, it is said, has yielded to the urgent representations of Senators LOGAN, SARGENT, and SPENCER that YARYAN'S method of dealing with the whisky rings was injurious to the Administration. Secretary Bristow, Commissioner Pratt, and Solicitor Winson have not shared in this view of the matter, judging from their letters expressing regret at his removal. It has been the mi fortune of the public service in Washington that Senatorial interference and dictation are more potent than the indorsement of heads

For the present a compromise has averted the danger threatened by the wide disagreement by the Senats and House on the ap propriation bills. The compromise postpones for ten days the time when the Gov ernmental machinery must come to a stop unless the money to run it is forthcoming and permits the use of unexpended balar in the meantime to carry on the different de partments. With all their assumption of indifference as to the effects of the deadlock and their professed willingness to take the responsibility, the Democrats of the House were afraid to stand to what they had done, and were forced at last to accep the compromise proposed by the Senate.
The ten days included in the arrangement ought to be ample for the consideration the important bills to be passed : but there are yet many points of difference which will not be easily adjusted, and it is not unlikely that the Senate and House will be at logger

heads ten days hence. The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, with little change in prices. Mess pork closed 2 to per bri lower, at \$19.30 for July and \$19.47 @19.50 for August. Lard closed 5@7 cper 100 bs lower, at \$11.22} eash and \$11.37} for August. 10to for do short ribs, and 10to for do shor clears. Lake freights were steady, at 2c asked for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were unchanged, Wheat closed to lower, at \$1.044 for July and \$1.06 for August. Corn closed jo lower, at 46je for July and 47e for August. Oats were firm, closing at 30c for Julye and 194c for August. Rye was quiet, at 67@674c.

Hogs were active, at 10@15c decline, closing steady at \$6.00@6.40 for poor to choice Cattle were in active demand at full prices with sales at \$2.25@5.00. Sheep rem firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.25 in greenbacks at the close.

District-Attorney Bangs, in his ste to the Court about JAKE REHM, said that it was distinctly stated that they could not accept Remm as a witness on the condi-tion of giving him complete immunity. This was preliminary, and before any other action was taken. Judge Bangs says that he took down the statement of REHM'S lawyer as to what he could testify to if he "squealed," and telegraphed the same to When Dexress in Washington. The Judge

I communicated the entire statement, both as to what it was then alleged by Renn and as to what it was believed he could and would further reveal, and that he had promised to testify as he had stated to us. It was then agreed that by reason of such testimony Renn should have exemption from punishment in the Penitentiary. The question of venalty was a good deal talked of. The question of the communication. alty was a good deal talked of. The question of the commutation of punishment upon the different counts was also raised, and this was finally left with the Court. There was, however, a distinct understanding that the fine should not be less than \$35,000, the amount of the bond. After having settled upon these, the outlines, the conference turned upon the length of the imprisonment. There was a difference of opinion upon this, because the mind of the Court was not known. From consultations which were afterward held, the consultations which were afterward held, the counsel for defense gained the impression that it should not be over six months. Now there was no express statement to this effect; but, as the peculiar character of the conversation fixed the impression, perhaps it would be considered but fair that that should be considered the statement. The fine was to be as high as possible under the law, and the imprisonment not to exceed six months. Judge Banes held that when a witness is months. Judge Banes held that when a witness is called by the Government, that the prosecuting attorney has the sole power to determine upon the sentence to be passed upon a conspirator, and the Court could not disregard the agreement so made. When the Government said that REHM should not go to the Penitentiary, the Court could not step in go to the Penitentiary, the Court could not step in and alter the place of confinement. In this case there was no agreement, except that he should not be sent to the Benitentiary. There was no agree-ment that he should not be confined for more than six months. The Government lawyers agreed to "recommend" the latter amount as the maximum, but there was no agreement that it should be the limit. The Court may sentence REHM, if it

The Court has taken the case into consid eration for a few days. It is clear that a fine of \$35,000 may be inflicted without any conflict with the intention or purposes of the ecution, and also six months in jail. But it is admitted that the Court could not be bound by any understanding as to the term of imprisonment. The Court is at liberty to sentence REHM for one or two years' imprionment in jail, or the Bridewell, if he sees fit. It was stipulated by the prosecution that he was not to be sentenced to the Peni tentiary; but there was no agreement of understanding that he should not be committed for a year or two to the Bridewell, among the "drunks and disorderlies."

DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF. The Democratic Convention, in its plat

form, denounces the present tariff because

it levies taxes upon 4,000 articles with injus

tice and inequality; because it has impov-

erished many industries to subsidize a few and because of various other crimes and oppressions perpetrated under it. THE TER-use has no friendship or admiration for the present tariff, and has for years urged its modification : but THE TRIBUNE does not believe that it lies in the mouth of the Democratic party to find fault with the law or to nce it. When the War broke out, the tariff then in force, prepared for a time ofpeace, with the expenditures of the Government at the lowest standard of a peace esment, yielded only about \$40,000,000 a year. This was wholly inadequate to a time increased, and increased largely. But when the War was over, and when the high tariff ceased to be a tariff for revenue, and was ubstantially a tariff of subsidies, and when the repeal of all its protective features was led as an act of justice and sound policy, what was the course of the Demo cratic party? The manufacturing interest which had secured the vast monopoly naturally sought to retain it. The De party, however, whose whole previous history had been opposed to a protective tariff, were the strongest auxiliaries in Congress of the monopolists. There was in Congress at the close of the War, and has been down to the present time, a strong and intelligent body of Republicans who have resolutely labored for a modification of the tariff. The Democrats in Congress, however, refused to co-operate with these; they voted to perpetuate those features of the tariff which vere the greatest abominations. The fact is the Democrats who got into Congress from 1865 to 1873 were, as a class, elected becaus of their anti-negroism, and were profoundly ignorant of all matters pertaining to finance and taxation. With perhaps two exceptions, all the Democrats from New York voted with the Protectionists. The Pennsylvania Dem erats were a unit for Protection; those from Connecticut, Delaware, and Maryland always voted to "protect" their constituents. The Democrats from the West were grossly indifferent, or as grossly ignorant of the character of the tariff, and with strange perversity invariably voted with the Protectionists When at last the Protectionists, harassed by anti-Protection Republicans, made their final effort to clinch their tariff by moving the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, every Democrat in Congress got up and shouted "ave." So ignorant were these men of the effect of their votes that to this day many of them claim special credit with their Democratic constituents for having thus voted to perpetuate the greatest outrage in the form of a tariff law that has ever existed in a civil-

To come down to the present time, how stands the Democratic party? Under the Constitution a Tariff bill must originate in the House of Representatives. Were the Republican Senate to originate and pass such a bill, it would be declared by the Dem ocratic House of Representatives to be an act of usurpation. The Democrats have had control of the House by 100 majority for seven months of continuous session. What tariff? Mr. Morrison had a bill prepared for him and referrred to a Committee which he was Chairman. That bill proposed slight tax on tea and coffee as a subs for the tax on at least 2,000 of the article now included in the tariff. Though he was supported by the Republican members of the Committee, the Democrats voted that tax out of the bill. They preferred to continue the present tariff to any return to the system of taxing for revenue only. Crippled crats on the Committee, the bill was reported to the House. What has the House done with it? There stands the tariff in all its hamelessness, a license to plunder and rob-

that bill to amend the tariff, refused even to debate it or to consider it, and the only speech made in favor of a radical amendment and revision of the tariff beside that of Morrison's was made by a Republican member from the State of Illinois. as to when the House would take up the bill for action, the Democratic Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee frankly acknowledged that the Democratic House, with its Democratic majority of 100, having the exclusive authority to pass a Tariff bill, could not be induced even to give a day for the consideration of the greatest abuse under the Government, and therefore no action would be asked on the bill at this session. He might have gone further and declared that a majority of the Democrats in the House. including the members from New York, New Jersey, Connectiont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, West Virginia, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and even from the Confederate States, would have voted against the passage of any bill repealing protection or modifying the greatest leg-

islative iniquity perpetrated upon a free people by their representatives.

In the face of this notorious record of the Democratic party and of the Democratic majority in Congress, the denunciation of the tariff by the Democratic Convention is impudent and ridiculous; and its deman for a change of parties in control of the Govvernment, that the tariff may be amended and reduced to a revenue standard, is in fact a denunciation of the ignorance, criminality, and falsehood of the Democrats in Congres at this time and during the last two years, who by their votes have aggravated the in justice of the tariff and perpetuated its rob-

WHAT DOES IT MEAN! In the TILDEN platform occurs the follow

ing remarkable language: Reform is necessary to correct the omission Republican Congress and the errors of our treatie and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship. . . We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival

What the Democratic Convention actually neant by this language respecting citizens of European, and especially of German birth, we do not know. It evidently is intended to convey the impression that, since the accession to power of the Republican party, some change has been made by law or treaty whereby a German who has been naturalize in the United States, upon returning to his native land, is "stripped" of the shield of American citizenship. No more mendacious statement was ever made. During the forty years' rule of the Democratic party, and down to the time of the Republican party, the naturalized American had no right out. side of the United States save such as the European Governments might concede to them. The Republican party addressed itselfto the permanent settlement of this question, and by treaties with Great Britain, Germany, and other States in Europe, succeeded in having an almost universal recognition of the right of expatriation and of the right of naturalized itizens to have their citizenship treated on the same footing as that of natives of their adopted country. Instead, therefore, of stripping the foreign-born citizen visiting his native land of the rights of American citizenship, the Republican party has secured to him the protection of a treaty from the Government which otherwise might claim his allegiance and service. It remained for the Republican party of the United States to extort from nearly all the civilized nations of the earth, for the first time in the history of the world. formal recognition of the patriation, and of the right of the citizen of one country to become a citizen of another This is an achievement in diplomacy which has never been surpassed in the history of any nation, and yet this Democratic Convention deliberately denounces that diplomacy and demands its reform. "The liberty oving Germans" will not fail to treat this ridiculous resolution with contempt.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS. he most heartfelt sympathy from all classes in all parts of the country. It is hard to be petrayed in the house of one's friends, but harder still to have insult added to injury This is the humiliating condition of My HENDRICKS' friends in Indiana, Mr. HENpricks has been a conspicuous Democratic candidate for the Presidency ever since the New York Convention of 1868, when he might have been nominated had it not been for the desertion of some of his friends. Then he was to be the candidate in 1872, when the Liberals came along with their GREELEY bait and caught the Democratic suckers. But for the past four years his nomination has peen regarded by the Indiana Democrats as simply the fulfillment of an implied pledge and until a short time ago they looked upon it as certain. Three months ago HENDRICKS supposed he had almost every Southern tate, and many of the Southerner did hold out for him until they came in actual, personal contact with that TILDEN "bar'l of money." This they could not resist, and HENDRICKS was slaughtered But this was not all. Having sold out Mr. HENDRICKS and friends, the St. Louis Con vertion had the cheek to demand that HEN-PRICKS should do the duty of tail to the Tri-DEN kite in order to help steady it in Indiana and the West, and passed a resolution mak ing a matter of party loyalty that HENDRICKS should accept this insignificant place and disagreeable duty. It is a bitter pill, and it is still doubtful whether HENDRICKS will consent to swallow it; and, if he does, it is not likely to make the party movement any more

rapid or regular.

The Indiana Democrats have been slighted and cuffed all around. When the Democratic Congress was organized, Indiana took a ront rank by reason of its importance as a State and its assured Mr. KERR was elected of the House, and it was thought that Senator McDonald would take the leadership of the Democratic side of the Senate. New York succumbed and Pennsylvania acquiesced; not with any very good feeling, it s true, but still they accepted the situation. Then the Indiana greenbackers demanded a recognition, and LANDERS was put forward for Governor. But he, too, was sacrificed in the interest of HENDRICKS, as it was thought that his outspoken currency vagaries might injure HENDRICKS in the campaign. The greenbackers submitted to this sacrifice, because they felt that HENDRICES was with them, and that his nomination for President would be a greater victory for them than the was another rebuke and defeat. These same greenbackers having much as it puts in the Treasury, and yet this and now they are to be whipped in to Democratic House, with its 100 majories, port a declared resumptionist, a we

street. And not only that, but they are forced to run their greenback candidate for Vice-President in order to render at least possible the election of the resumptionist candidate for President whom they so heart ily despise. Here's richness.

There's still another phase of the humilia tion and disappointment of the Indiana Dem ocrats which ought to gain new sympathy for them. All Democrats are devoted be-lievers in the spoils-system, having inherited this doctrine from the illustrious Jackson; but the Indiana Democrats are a little mor devoted to it, if possible, than any others Hence their steady and unwavering support of HENDRICKS for President these years. And now the bright of office and plunder have from their gaze. Democratic success will leave the Indiana Democrats out in the cold as effectually as Republican success. HENDRICKS, as Vice-President to TILDEN, could not control a village Post Office nor a third-class clerkship. He would be a mere cipher, if elected. He knows it and his friends know it, and this is the real reason of his hesitation about accepting. He does not care to be used as a means for helping a man into the Presidential chair who will not give him the disposition of as much patronage as an obscure member of the Lower House of Congress controls. This is where the shoe pinches hardest; and, even if Hendricks does not back out, Mr. Tilden can expect no very cordial support in Indi-

A LEAF FROM THE GREAT REFORMER'S Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Confederate Democratic Reform candidate for the Presi dency, has a record as a Credit-Mobilier operator and railroad-ring attorney that indi cates precisely the quality of the reform that might be expected from him were he elected. That record of Mr. TILDEN's part of it is or file in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway Company against SAMUEL J. TILDEN and others. Therefrom it appears that in 1861 the bond and stock holders and other creditors of the Terre Hante, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, for the protection of their own interests, bought the road on foreclos fected through a committee of five appointed by the stock and bond holders and creditors. of which Committee SAMUEL J. TILDEN WAS These they held in trust for the holders of

ure sale and reorganized as the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Road. This was efthe chief member. The Committee, to carry out the trust committed to them, voted an issue to themselves of \$10,450,000 of the stocks and bonds of the new Company. stocks and bonds of the old Company to be delivered to them upon surrender of the tocks and bonds of the old organization Under the charter of the new Company the TILDEN Committee was authorized to issu \$3,750,000 stock of the new Company, that being the amount to be issued in lieu of the stock of the old Company. But on the 30th of June, 1862, Mr. TILDEN and his Committee ssued to themselves \$4,000,000 of the stock of the new Company, being \$250,000 more than was authorized or required for the purposes of the trust. This quarter of million over-issue of stock has never been accounted for by Mr. THAPEN and his Committee, who acted in the matter simply as trustees, and received the whole amount, not for themselves, but for the stock and bond holders interested. In other words, as agents, Mr. TILDEN and his associates repany, which they appropriated to their own use, instead of accounting for it to the principals for whom they acted. The suit is embezzled by Mr. Tupen and his Committee

But Mr. TILDEN and his Committee didn't stop with that quarter of a million grab. The total claims against the old Company for which first-mortgage bonds of the new Company were issued at par were \$2,045.-740.41. But Mr. THARN and his Committee issued to themselves as trustees for these creditors \$2,200,000,-leaving a balance of \$154,259.59 of first-mortgage bonds unaccounted for, and for which Mr. Tilden and his associates on the Committee are sued. Of second-mortgage bonds, \$4,369,545.89 of the new Company were required for issue to and his Committee issued to themselves as trustees to distribute these \$130,454.11 more of these second-mortgage bands, for which excess they have never accounted and for which suit is also brought. So of the common stock, they appropriated to themselves \$110,483.15 for which judgment

is also asked.

The importance of a man's record is that, in showing what he has done, it gives the strongest assurance of what may be expected of him. This leaf from Mr. THDEN's record shows that, when intrusted by the creditors of bankrupt corporation with the business of settling up its affairs for the protection of their interests, he abused his trust to defraud them to the amount of \$395,196.85. It gives ssurance of how he would defraud the people of the United States were he intrus with the Presidency.

CORRUPTION AND REFORM Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has written an able, nteresting, and fair-minded letter to a Canada ewspaper, in which he comes to the defend the American people on the charge of wholesale corruption and general demoraliza-tion which the English journals have been ousy in spreading abroad ever since the exposure of the Belknap case. Prof. SMITH minds the English people that they themelves lived in a glass house too long to throw stones across the water, and recapitulates a number of instances of official and political corruption in the highest circles, which he ntimates was more general and pernicious in England up to the passage of the Reform act of 1832 than it is now or ever has been in this country. It was necessary for the railroads to set aside large special funds for use in both Houses of Parliament, and he says that the Parliamentary expenses of the London & Brighton Railway were as much as \$15,000 per mile There has been comparative purity in the had a voice in the management of affairs, but the conferring of titles as rewards for political partisanship, and the general practice of purchasing seats in Par-liament are still relics of the former cor-

As to this country, Prof. SMITH expresse his belief "that in the United States the chief seat of the evil which exists is among the politicians, and that the rational character generally, though not without defects, is sound." And the fairness and truth of the following extract from his letter will

instantly recognized :
Go not to the lobby at Washington

diffused onulence which testifies to the gene presence of steady industry; the moral and re-ligious habits of the people; their respect for law; their political intelligence; their love of their funtry. Then consider how their character and institutions have borne the tremendous strain of the greatest civil war in history. You will probaspread over the whole community, at present

Testimony of this nature coming from so distinguished and experienced an observer cannot fail to exert an influence over the English public. Coming to the cure for this political corruption, Prof. SMITH suggests the necessity of equalizing official salar the necessary social expenditure attached to high public places, and the reduction of social expenditure to a reasonable level. He thinks the hard times are doing much bring about the latter part of the reform. A more vigorous step, he suggests, would be to define political corruption more accurately and punish it more promptly. He recalls that, some time ago in England, frauds on the parts of Trustees became commen, be cause it was difficult to bring the criminals to speedy justice from lack of a specific law. out that, after the law had been made more explicit, and two or three prominent men had been consigned to prison, there was an mmediate improvement. So he thinks the slow process of impeachment should be abandoned, and the official who sells his vote or an appointment should be promptly consigned to prison by a law as summary and efficient as that which reaches the common clons. The next step to be taken is the puriication of the civil service, and he refers to he British India service which, in the time of WARREN HASTINGS, was a sink of corruption, but which has been rendered as pure a any in the world by its reorganization into a regular and honorable profession. To attain this, of course, it will be necessary to tone down strong party feeling which runs so high in this country, abandon the spoilssystem introduced by the Democratic party, and make special preparation and perma

nency the rule of the public service. TURKEY'S WAB RESOURCES. We have in previous issues of The Tribuni given very full and exhaustive statements of the military resources of the insurgent Turk ish provinces, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina Montenegro, and Bulgaria. The province having declared its independence nust now be counted among the insurgents and will fight all the more resolutely by reason of the recent horrible cruelties inflicted by the Circassian demons whom the Turks turned loose upon them. It becomes an interesting question now. What is the ability of Turkey to carry on war? The army of Turkey comprises three classes of troops,first, the active army; second, the reserve; and thirdly, the "sedentary army." total military forces of Turkey, exclusive of the "sedentary army," which is not fit for active work, are set down at 450,000 men. This number includes, however, not only the infantry, cavalry, and artillery which are on a war footing, but the artillery in fortresses, engineers, detached corps in Candia, Tripoli, and Tunis, reserves, auxiliaries, and irregulars. The Turkish army has long the reputation of being an army on paper for the benefit of favorites and Well-informed correspondents of the London Times have stated that it is doubtful whether the Turks have to-day in the field over 100 -000 well-drilled, reliable troops. The fleet of war is somewhat formidable, for the late Sultan had a mania for iron-clads, and a of England in building them, with no intention of paying it back. England has made virtual present to Turkey of 20 iron-clad ships and 70 steamers. The iron-clads comprise 7 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 5 gunboats, while the steam fleet is made up of 5 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 15 corvettes, and 55 dispatch and gunboats, the principal ships of the iron-clad fleet averaging 161 guns The navy is manned by 30,000 sailors 4,000 marine troops. It is therefore a fornidable navy, but it must be remembered that it will not play an important part in a

may threaten Belgrade, Semendria and ther Servian towns along the line of the Danube. The bulk of the fighting must be done by the army. As the insurrection is spread over a great stretch of territory, much the warfare must be of the irregular guerrilla fashion, which is always a long and tedious warfare. The decisive fighting must occur between the main armies, and the combined armies of the insurgents will fully equal the Turkish army in numbers, material and resources, and will be better officered, a every prominent officer in the Servian army is a Russian. The General-in-Chief is a Russian: and, in addition to this, a retired Russian General supplies Servia with diplomacy and strategy. There is no doubt that the Turks will fight, and fight desperately, for it is a life-and-death struggle with them. If the Christians are successful, it is the end of Moslemism in Europe, and the end of the Turk, unless the Turk will consent to occupy his country as the serf of his former slaves and the subject of the "Christian dogs." But the motives which actuate the are just as strong. The outrages and atrocities which the Turks have perpetrated, the utter desolation which has been spread all over their country, and the wanton and gratuitously cruel manner in which the Turks have terrorized over them, have at last driven them to that pitch of desperation where death is preferable to longer endurance. In addition to this, they know that they go into this struggle not only with the moral help of Russia, but with the sympathy which grows out of ordinary humanity of the whole civilized world. If any nation in Europe has an interest in the success of Turkey, not only to counteract the ambitious designs of Russia, but also to secure her own financial interests, it is England, and yet the London Times says: "Turkey, however independent, is leaning on European alliances, and on what sympathies can she reckon in England or elsewhere, so long as by her deliberate mode of waging war against her own people she puts herself outside the pale of modern

war with the insurgents, unless the

other Powers intervene, except as they

ivilization?"

There are internal obstacles to Turkis necess which should also be taken into consideration. In the first place, Turkey is hope-lessly in debt. The amount of her foreign debt contracted between 1854 and 1874 was \$924,908,915, which is exclusive of nearly three hundred millions of English debt, neither principal nor interest of which will has ample credit. The Turks, it is stated, are already far in arrears, not only for their purchases of ammunition and sup-plies, but also for the payment of their State servants, workmen, and soldiers. Of the general condition of Turkey, the Constantinople correspondent of the London

The depopulation of the whole Empire consequent on the enlistment of all the able-bodied men of the reserve in the active army will cause a general failing off in every branch of the revenue, as the harvest, which here and there looks promising, will in a great measure go to waste for want of hands to gather it in. 'The relief to the Treasury and the Bank afforded by the recent change will be neither considerable nor permanent, nor will it be of the debt, even if money be forthcom

Another serious feature of Turkish affair is the internal dissensions at Constantinople, showing that everything is not lovely although a new Sultan is on the throne. The London Spectator sums up these dissin the following paragraph:

The European party there, headed by Midhat Pasha, has been anxious for some sort of "Constitution," for the grant of controlling powers to the Great Divan, and for restrictions on the auhority of the Khalif. The old Turks, headed til resterday by HUSSEIN AVNI PASHA, are, however, opposed to these changes, and have obtained from he Sheikh-ul-Islam a fetwa declaring the limita tion of the Kahlifate contrary to divine law, and have compelled the Sultan to dismiss his private secretary, Zia Bzy, who represented the innovators. They have, moreover, warned the Softas that they must lay down their arms, and have succeeded in defeating. MIDHAT PASHA's daim to the Grand Vizierate. They appear at present to be predominant, though the murder of HUSSEIN AVNI may weaken thom, and though the Sultan is reported to be on the other side. He is a weak man, however, chiefly intent on paying his debts, about £300,000, out of his uncle's treasure, and unlikely to desire strongly the limitation of his own powers. The struggle is not over yet, or nearly over, and some curious intrigue seems to be going on about the Sultan's investiture. His visit to the Mosque of Eyoub and the girding-on with the sword, which is equivalent to coronation, is postponed from day to day. So also is the ap-pearance of the "Charter," which will, probably, when it appears, contain nothing but some very vague promises of a liberal kind. True represent vague promises of a liberal kind. True represent-ation is, of course, impossible in European Tur-key, as the first vote of the Christian majority would be the extinction of Mohammedan rule.

This statement is confirmed by the dispatches of this morning, which indicate the probability of an immediate revolution in Constantinople and the abdication of the Sultan in favor of his younger brother, An-DUL-HAMID, who was born in 1842, and is

two years younger than Mohammer-Murab.

The reader who is curious to learn the positions of the insurgents by consulting the map will find the three Servian armies stationed between Krajugevatz and Alexinatz on the south, at Negotin on the northeast, and near Lyosnitzs on the west; the Mon enegrins and Herzegovinians on the frontier near Podgoritza and Niksics; and the Bulgs rian army in the northwestern districts of their province. The Servian troops are led by the Bussian General, TCHERNAYEFF; the Montenegrins and Herzegovinians by the Russian General. Von BOLLER; and the Bulgarians by the Hungaro-Servian General, STRATIMIROWITCH.

TILDENS GOT HIM

The first smell at the bung-hole of that TIL-DEN bar'l of money had a powerful effect on two newspapers, both dally. The morning edition of STORET's evening Telegraph prefaced a whole page of puffery and jubilation over TILDEN'S

FOR UNCLE SAM. Cracy Experience a Change of Heart and Rags, Tammany, and Their Pestilent Kindred In-Gov. Tilden Nominated on the Second Ballot by Overwhelming Vote Amid the Wildest

The Platform a Scathing Arraignment of Repul Declaring in Favor of Specie but also Der

Another smell at the bung of Tilden's barre bullion made the old ma in the morning edition of the two papers, bot tion. It is clear that Sam's got him-in the

morning as well as in the afternoon: HONESTY'S HOSTS. Tilden and Hendricks Set Out for Washington with a Prospect of Success.

The St. Louis Nominations Everywhere Receive with Unbounded Enthusiam. (7) tags and Tammany Relegated to Eternal Night and the Other Abominations to Be Made to Follow Them.

Beaten at Every Point, "Boss" Kelly's ence" Will Be Thrown with the Tid Billallenism, Placated with Hendricks, Gives

Tilden Makes a Speech and Tells the People What This Uprising Means.

In the argument to the Court vesterday Judge LAWRENCE, to let off his client, JAK REHM, lightly, he called on WIRT DEXTER to say whether REHM testified fairly and honestly

or not. Mr. Dexter replied:

During my stay in Washington I received a communication from Judge Banos containing the substance of what Renu testified to. It was of so important a nature that I laid the statement before Secretary Brisrow and Attorney-General Fibers. I submitted this statement, which was carefully drawn, with such local facts as pertained to the case of which I was sware, but which were not known to the Government officers it Washington. Messrs. Brisrow and Pirmurkovar said that they could not take the responsibility of concealing so important facts from the people. Rehm's statement implicated Munn, Wardswohth, Mort, Bridges. Rehm's was not an officer of the Government, they said. These gentlemen whom his testimony accuses are officers. "Our first duty is to punish them. The statement reaches us with a large degree of probability of truth. Reme had got the keys from the authorized keepers. We dare not take the responsibility to conceal this from the public. You are instructed to take Remm's testimony on the best terms you can." The matter was attended to with great deliberation. I raised the question of immunity. I was told to use Remm's testimony, even if absolute immunity had to be granted; on better terms if we could. I had a caveat made that his testimony could not be accepted with entire immunity, and his testimony was accepted on substantially the same terms as those stated by District-Attorney Banos. There was no stipulation that a jury should believe him. It was agreed that he should aid the Government. r not. Mr. DEXTER replied: those stated by Instrict-Attorney Danes. The was no stipulation that a jury should believe his It was agreed that he should aid the Government he did aid the Government aside from Muntral. He had behaved with fidelity and kept-faith. To disregard this implied contract woo be a disgrace, no matter what may be the opinic upon the street. REMM agreed to testify. He dit honestly. He toid the trath.

Why, then, have the cases of Wansworm timony in possession of the prosecution, he advised that these two cases be tried. Were they vised that these two cases be tried. Were they not tried because Judge Banes had lost faith in Rhim's credulity! Does Banes really believe that Rhim levied a quarter of a million of blackmail on distillers and rectifiers, and compelled the Gaugers to disgorge half the corruption and bribery-money received by them for betraying the Government, and then divided all of it among his confederates, except a little for cigars and election expenses! Does he actually believe that Hesing seduced Jake, and led an innocent man from the straight path of rectitude into the crooked ways of a blackmailer and revenue-stealer!

Speaking of what has been done sin

It should have read over seven hundred and

fifty millions. The public debt on the 1st of September, 1865, less cash in the Treasury, was

debt at that time. It is now redu numbers, to 2,100 millions. But this enough the second tell the whole truth. in the past eleven years there have been w claims of all descriptions exceeding two had dred and fifty millions settled and paid. Tax formed part of the national tions, as much so as any other so that the total payment of edness since the close of the Wa been fully over 1,000 millions of dol Yet the Confederate platform charges "during these eleven years of peace been made so advance towards res

and no preparation for resumpt application of a thousand million of surplus revenue to the liquidatio debt is condemned as obstructing by wasting our resources and exhausing our surplus income"! They are a hard crowd a

A correspondent of the Boston Globe to hat paper with the important information the France, not content with constructing the Canal and her own colossal Grand Cana Midi, is now taking an active interes own inter-oceanic canal across the Isth Darien, and that on the 27th of May a m was held in Paris at which were present, ar others, M. FERDINAND DE LESS M. le Baron and Admiral de la Roncia LEON DROUBLET, Secretary; M. LEVASS member of the French Centennial Commis and now in Philadelphia; and M. C. HERTZ, who formed themselves into an I tional Committee, and at once opened rela with the principal geographical so throughout the world. This correspon (who is NATHAN APPLETON, a

merchant of Boston), says: The general object of this In The general object of this International Coor Committee, as explained by the Secretary,
obtain all the information possible in regard
different routes for the proposed canal, and
later on, when it shall have been pretty of
demonstrated which is the best, and when
will be sufficient funds for the purpose, to
down an expedition to go over and explorecase
the line which appears the most 'quaible.' I
cussing it at the Paris meeting of 'May 11. th
lemen present seemed to be of the opinionroute might yet be found where a canal wilocks could be constructed, or with 'perhapone lock, and that there should be no thou
constructing a canal with locks suffil it has
proved beyond all doubt that such a necessif
unavoidable. The recent explorations made
the auspices of the United States. Governme
published, have announced that no route has
found where locks can be avoided, and alsenot through the Darien route; but none the le
Secretary of the Paris Committee informed a
he did not think that one piece of the gross
been visited, and he hoped that a better route
the supplied of the paris committee of the gross
been visited, and he hoped that a better route
There will be no tendent and the supplied of the paris
There will be no tendent and the supplied of the paris the supplied of the paris
There will be no tendent and the supplied of the paris
There will be no tendent and the supplied of the paris

There will be no tendent and the supplied of the paris

There will be no tendent and the paris of the paris

There will be no tendent and the paris of the paris

There will be no tendent and the paris of the paris

There will be no tendent and the paris of the paris

There will be no tendent and the paris of the paris

There will be no tendent and the paris of the paris

There will be no jealousy on the part of the United States towards France for the pre-nent and important step she has taken with a gard to the great international enterprise, should and will receive the support of geographical societies and of our commer men and capitalists. The people of this com ference to them who builds it. If any man ca build it, and build it quickly, it is M. FERDINAD DE LESSEPS, the hero of the Suez Canal.

The head officers of the Chicago Road say that they want the little trie of \$55,000 out of that bar'l of TILDEN'S mose, that being the sum he owes the road. series of sharp and crooked transac Slippery SAMMY gonged the Chicago & A out of \$85,000, and the managers of the wish to have him step up to the Captain's of and settle-before they can con-

Those who wish to get at the "bottom feet of Sam Tilden's career as a railroad job speculator, and manipulator, are referred to Hon. John Whntworth, who knows the "a inwardness " of SAMMY like a book.

STOREY is neutral in the morning ed changes into a TILDEN partisan in the edition. He sets out with bold reso out 3 p. m., when the day grows su

PERSONAL.

acks carried the day at St. Louis 'Rah for Tilden, Morrissey, and Reform ording to the rules of the London Prize R Indiana Democrats are chewing their lead face. It is surprising that they che Blind Tom, the musical idiot, never pladay-school music. He is not idiot enough i

deal and still be a long way short of the deal and such starting-point.

Daniel Deronda turns out to be a Jew.

learned this from a surreptitions peep al

advance sheets.

John Morrissey, the Reformer, opened of money at St. Louis with a blow of his and justiy-celebrated fist.

Robert Browning's new volume will be "Pacchisrotto—and How He Worked in per; with Other Poems."

per; with Other Poems."

It is in accordance with the fitness of this the party of negro oppression should becoparty of Mongol oppression.

Profs. Dana, Wheeler, and Trowbridge wistlute the Western Board at Chicago to exapplicants for admission to Yale College.

The Lord Mayor of London is receiving praise for his "delicious" speeches. What

raise for his 'delicions" speeches. Whathe English think if they could hear Colvin! If Tilden becomes President he will enclose to the lavish use of greenbacks. In the laure the heart to kick down the ladder by with the ladder by Ex-Gov. Allen made a slight slip of the

during the late Ohio campaign. It was green not gold, he meant to call "a d-d ideality." pendence in Caledonia County, Verm George Vandenhoff is to perform a simila in New York City.

The Whisky-Ring organs will be pained that Secretary Bristow is not going to Enwill remain in this country to essist in paign for Hayes and Wheeler.

It is not true that the Southern Dem renounced the blood-scaled greenba clustered about Sam Tilden's bar'l of like flies about a molasses keg.
The Mayor has been asked to issue

tion giving notice that all unmuzzled college ates of this year's crop, found running at will be shot by the police. He ought to do it. The Williams College authorities lionize by Dudley Field. They expect to get a legacy as him, for which they are willing to give a particular to give a part respectability. In this speculation neit can gain much. Auber said of Offenbach: "He has o

Auber said of Offenbach: "He has one tage over composers who may be considerated by the serious; he signs all he writes." The Phile Press adds that, unlike some literary cele he also writes all he signs.

The Democrate of St. Louis divided Tildes of greenbacks and then declared in their particularly that greenbacks were no good—like the surwho said he never did like cake, when he is that all the rake had been eater.

who said he never did like cake, when a that all the cake had been eaten.

Mr. Dana says Sunset Cox made the gre of his life "when he left his Speaker enilst under the pig-headed John Kell depends upon whether "Tilden, Morr Reform" carry the day next Nevember. Conundrum propounded by the New Yould: "When the Democrats take up Unit

and: When the Post are apt to pick out a carals, why is it they are apt to pick out. We grieve to say the allusion is to McCler President of the Democratic Convention. Sir Thomas Roe, English Ambassador to stantinople in the time of James II., wrote hol dispatches which have often been quoted "Turkey is like the body of an old man c

The New York Tribune, a newspape fir. Thden, says: "More than half merprises of the West, north of the ween the Hudson and Missouri Rivers us twenty years have, in one-way o ood in the relation of clientage to Mr.

ersity eleven; another has champion representative of C feat of "putting the stone, have been leading boating ber of the Univers troke of the Pembroke

analyzed, it will be found the to her true and hearty woman affectation of maniness, the

The New York Times, in the late Louise Hawthorne. Miss Bennett, sister of Jan

has retired to the seclusion Convent, at Manhattanville, devote her life to self-eacri her postulate, her reception, a will be one of the most impre-kind ever held. Miss Bennett kind ever held. Miss Bennett
June 15, the feast of Corpus Cl
The latest Lundon gossip is t
San Teodoro, farmerly Lady Bui
cently been divorced from her
lialian Duke, on the grounds of
marriage vows, and of his pe
who has resumed her first mar
Burghersh, is engaged to be ma
singham a British nobleman
mologiet, some ten years her ju
The pig-tails recently place
the living stems in China are
for the American and Enrop
fruit is much sought after by la
a head-ornament. We may exwertisements running to this o

vertisements running to this days from China. New cropo grease and dirt. Call at the and see for yourself."

The London Spectator suggest

at Constantinople furnish abus ealistic drama. The dispatch ation, may be turned into blan Sultan's celebrated utterance v "My nephew! Murad! Ha
What kind of ree from this bia
I had wateved him with poison!
One of the historical remarks
the suicide would become in pe
"If they, sir, are so care
Why leave that salve here?"

"If they, sir, are so careful why leave that, salire here?"

Pulmer House—S. G. Chuckie
E. Lecke, Dallas, Texas; M.
W. Glis, cleveland; E. O. Syk
A. Saith, Mobile; Timothy
leams; W. H. Yale, Maryiane
cer, Jienna, Aastria; H. T. Ki
G. Abbott. Boston; Dr. T.
Dr. F. Rice, Memphis. Gra
Jaris Grant, Davenport; J. J.
Jain d; Thomas Wilson and W. J.
Riodilson, Yokohama; Will
Golon, New Jersey; the Hon.
caste; United States Senato
crescetion; the Hon. Alexande
ain the Hon. D. C. West, Nes
Jorph Warren, Buffalo; T. Caid
Maina, Chill. Tremont Hos
Dreigirk; the Hon. O. W.
Rrize; Benjamin Lace, Gra
Migha; the Hon. W.
Hidon; S. F. Harris, Calro; E.
dene; T. W. Huell, Milwanke
Calkosh; C. T. Alwood,
W. Sonthwick, Texas;
Grand Rapids; George
Lodon, Brg. ... Sherman
J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles;
kir, Peoria; N. T. Cory, New
Scalla; Col. R. G. Jarnson,
Fracett, Milwankee; the Hon
Rek Island; the Hon. James
Le. Minn. ... Gardaer Housewie, Galesburg; G. R. Hopki
K. Osgood, Detroit; J. N. Mills
W. Devries, Baltimore; Chi
Yirk.

EDUCATIO

AURORA HIGH'S

Special Dispatch to The

AURORA, June 30.—Our pu tion throughout having. The tenth annual Aurora High School oct tern-House yesterday, who yang ladies and gentlemen salves most creditably in the cases. Their names are as f Murphy, Kate H. Sexton, Jen-F. Tabor, Severine Rutishau-right, May Edwards, Wilson Marke, and Calvert R. White. The diplomas were present ols of the East Divi high a standard of excellence. The Great Western Light and music for the occasion

the Greated music for the occasion of the City-Hall was throughd by last evening, the occasion annual Commencement Aurora High School, which was a companied diplomas to Rooney almer, Frank 1. Hurd almer, Frank 1. Hurd rles D. Frary. Their rendered,

LUTHERA Special Dispatch to The Mandora, Ill., June 30.—1 srcises in the Theological Lutterminated this evening. Elevived appointments in the states. The students in the states.

DARING BURG An Ashland Avenue Besi

at High Noon-Capture One of the boldest and m resterday at the residence well-known lawyer, on the story brick, with stone trim cthers on Ashland avenue, and is rather exposed and at about 11 o'clock the lady locked up all the doors, the side windows open commore than a quarter corner, when four rough-lo ttle boy in an adjoin

Mine. It is now reduced, in round 2,100 millions. But this encose not tell the whole truth. eleven years there have been il descriptions expected. ill descriptions exceeding two ty millions settled and paid. T ty millions settled and paid. These art of the national obligamuch so as any other part; he total payment of indebtace the close of the War has over 1,000 millions of dollars, buffederate platform charges the over 1,000 millions of dollars, onfederate platform charges that less eleven years of peace there has in advance towards resumption, reparation for resumption. The of a thousand million of dollars evenue to the liquidation of public lemned as obstructing resumption our resources and exhausting our ome? They are a hard crowd to

ondent of the Boston Globe furnished ith the important information the ceanic canal across the Isthmus of that on the 27th of May a meetin ERDINAND DE LESSEPS, President, and Admiral de la RONCIERE D MEURAND, Vice Presidents; M. ILLET, Secretary; M. LEVASSEUR. he French Centenr Philadelphia; an Philadelphia; and M. CHARLES formed themselves into an Interna-littee, and at once opened relations rincipal geographical societies the world. This correspondent THAN APPLETON, a prop

Boston), says:

Boston), says:

lobject of this International Congress,

as explained by the Secretary, is to
information possible in regard to the
es for the proposed canal, and then
it shall have been pretty clearly
which is the best, and when there
lent funds for the purpose, to send
dition to go over and explore carefully
tappears the most feasible. In dishe Paris meeting of May 11, the genta seemed to, be of the opinion that a
yet be found where a canal without
that there should be no thought of
a canal with locks until it had been
i all doubt that such a necessity was
The recent explorations made under
f the United States Goverement, as
ye announced that no route has been The recent explorations made under f the United States Government, as re announced that no route has been ocks can be svoided, and also a tim-ted Darien route; but none the less the he Paris Committee informed me that that one piece of the ground had and he hoped that a better route might han any upon which a careful report

s towards France for the prom-ortant step she has taken with re-reat international enterprise. It will receive the support of our societies and of our commercialists. The people of this country build it quickly, it is M. FERDINAND the hero of the Sucz Canal. t they want the little trifle of that bar'l of TILDEN'S money, that bar'l of TILDEN'S money, he sum he owes the road. In

arp and crooked transactions, ar gouged the Chicago & Alton), and the managers of the road him step up to the Captain's office fore they can conscientiously vote wish to get at the "bottom facts" n's career as a railroad jo ENTWORTH, who knows the "trus

TILDEN partisan in the a lernd sets out with bold resolutions at sunrise, but "weakens" when the day grows sultry.

arried the day at St. Louis. den, Morrissey, and Reform, starules of the London Prize Ring.

ocrats are chewing their lock with is surprising that they chew it at a the musical idiot, never plays So sic. He is not idiot chough for the eform the Democratic party a sa long way short of the Republic

ey, the Reformer, opened the bard t. Louis with a blow of his massive brated fist.

ance with the fitness of things that gro oppression should become the loppression. Wheeler, and Trowbridge will content a term Board at Chicago to examinations on to Yale College. Yor of London is receiving such delicious" speeches. What would not if they could hear Colving thear Colving they could hear Colving they could hear Colving they comes President he will ove his lavish use of greenbacks. Can he to kick down the ladder by which he

a made a slight slip of the tonger Ohio campaign. It was green backs, meant to call "a d—d barred is to read the Declaration of Inde-aledonia County, Vermont, and hoff is to perform a similar service Ring organs will be pained to hear tristow is not going to Europa, but this country to assist in the cam-s and Wheeler.

that the Southern Democrats have blood-scaled greenback, They Sam Tilden's bar'l of soft money

sam Tilden's bar'l of soit managers a molasses keg.

s been asked to issue a proclamate that all unmuzzled college gradetr's crop, found running at arreathe police. He ought to do it.

College authorities lionize David They expect to get a legacy out of they are willing to give a paint of In this speculation neither party. of Offenbach: "He has one ultimesours who may be considered more as all he writes." The Philadelphia, unlike some literary celes feet, all he signs.

all he signs.

ts of St. Louis divided Tilden's bar'l
and then deciared in their parama
s were no good—like the small boyrer did Illis cake, when he carned
e had been eaten.

a Supset Cox made the great wistake
then he left his Speaker's chair
the pig-hedded John Kelly.

The day next November.

the day next November.

propounded by the New York Marthe Democrate take up Union Got they are apt to pick out quacks by the allusion is to McClernand, is to Democratic Convention.

Roe, English Ambassador to Conhectime of James II., wrote home in the have often been quoted since in the body of an old man crassed the puts on the appearance of health, end."

rend."

ck Tribune, a newspaper friendly to ye: "More than half the railroad the West, north of the Ohio and beson and Missouri Rivers, during the ars have, in one-way or another, ation of clientage to Mr. Tilden."

the six persons whose names are inknord Mathematical First-Class this a distinguished for prominence in One of them played in the Uni-

sity eleven, another has been for two years the senity eleven, another has been for two years the champion representative of Oxford in the athletic set of "putting the stone," and the two others are been leading boating men,—one of them a sember of the University eight, and the other roke of the Pembroke crew. The advocates of the Pembroke crew. The advocates of the Pembroke crew. celar scholarship find much consolation and

The London Saturday Review, at the close of a long article on George Sand, keenly observes:

When Mme. Dudevant's character is impartially snalyzed, it will be found that it was in proportion The New York Times, in an obituary notice of he late Louise Hawthorne, says: "While playing a 1867 at Mrs. Conway's Theatre in Brooklyn, on

the way from the stage to her dressing room, she supped and fell. and broke her jaw-bone. This secident left traces of disfigurement on her face Miss Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, Miss Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, has retired to the seclusion of the Sacred Heart Convent, at Manhattanville, where she expects to devote her life to self-sacrifice. If successful in her postulate, her reception, some months hence, will be one of the most impressive services of the kind ever held. Miss Bennett entered the convent June 15, the feast of Corpus Christi.

June 15, the feast of Corpus Christi.

The latest London gossip is that the Duchess of San Teodoro, formerly Lady Burghersh, who has recently been divorced from her second husband, an Italian Duke, on the grounds of his infidelity to his marriage vows, and of his personal cruelty, and who has resumed her first married name of Lady nighersh, is engaged to be married to Lord Wal-nightm, a British nobleman and amateur entologist, some ten years her junior.

The pig-tails recently plucked by stealth from the hring stems in China are said to be intended for the American and European markets. The fruit is much sought after by ladies, who wear it as a head-ornament. We may expect soon to see adents running to this effect: "Only forty days from China. New cropof pig-tails, free from grease and dirt. Call at the great bankrupt sale, and see for yourself."

The London Spectator suggests that recent event The London state of the state o Sultan's celebrated utterance would read thus: "My nephew! Murad! Had I but foreseen was kind of tree from this black plant would grow, I had watered him with poison!" One of the historical remarks immediately before

the spicide would become in poetry,

"If they, sir, are so careful of my life,
Why leave that sabre here?"

My leave that sabre bere?"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Polmer House—S. Q. Cluckie, Australia; Dr. L.

Lacke, Dallas, Teras; M. B. Tate, Virginia;

W. Cis, Cleveland; E. O. Sykes, Mississippi; W.

A Saith, Mobile; Timothy Maroney, New Or
Leave, W. H. Yale, Maryland; Gol. Ifeningbur
ret, Jienna, Austria; H. T. Keenan, Washington;

J. C. Abbott, Boston; Dr. T. B. Thorston, and

D. F. Rice. Memphis. ... Grand Packie—Judge

Jimis Grant, Davenport; J. M. Beardsley, Rock

Lind; Thomas Wilson and W. H. Dill, Minnesota;

JMollison, Yokohama; William Ross and A. B.

Goton, New Jersey; the Hon. Peter White, Mar
gate; United States Senator W. H. Barform,

Omecticut; the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Wiscon
in the Hon. D. C. West, New York; the Hon.

Jeph Warren, Buffalo; T. Calderon, Bolivia; J. F.

Maina, Chill. ... Tremont House—W. F. Duvall,

Dairis, Chill. ... Tremont House—W. F. Duvall,

Brinson, Big Rapids; the Hon. E. Ryan, Han
es, Mich.; the Hon. W. L. Bancroft, Port

Haon; S. F. Harris, Cairo; E. F. Hollis, Provi
ere; T. W. Buell, Milwaukee; Col. O. Flerary,

Obkosh; C. T. Atwood, Cincinnati; B.

W. Sonthwick, Texas; T. H. Lyon,

Grand Rapids; George Fawcett Rowe,

J. Farnsworth, St. Charles; Judge H. B. Hop
his, Peoria, N. T. Cory, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. G. Larason, New York; J. D. Brown,

Sealla; Col. R. Hopkins, Baltimore; H.

R. Osgood, Detroit; J. N. Miller, Webster, Mass.;

F. W. Devries, Baltimore; Charles Edwards, New

Yrk. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

EDUCATIONAL.

AURORA HIGH SCHOOL.

AUROBA, June 30.—Our public schools closed Vednesday for the summer vacation, the extended to the summer vacation, the extended the summer vacation, the extended to the summer vacation, the extended the summer vacation, the extended throughout having proven very satisfier. The summer vacation, the extended throughout having proven very satisfier. The summer vacation is a summer of the purply school occurred at Coulter ten-House yeaterday, when a class of ten young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves most creditably in the graduation excress. Their names are as follows: John C. Theorem and the graduation excress. Their names are as follows: John C. Theorem and the graduation excress. Their names are as follows: John C. Theorem and the summer of the summer o Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, June 30.—Our public schools crosed

erminated this evening. Eleven graduates received appointments in the Church in various states. The students in the College and Woolourg Seminary number about seventy, and are now homeward-bound.

DARING BURGLARY.

an Ashland Avenue Residence Ransacked at High Noon—Capture of the Burglars. One of the boldest and most outlandish bur-laries of the year was attempted at high noon resterday at the residence of Mr. Bennett, a vell-known lawyer, on the corner of Ashland avenue and Harrison street. The house, a twostory brick, with stone trimmings, like many there on Ashland avenue, is finely furnished, and is rather exposed and open to the street, at about 11 o'clock the lady of the house left me for a short time, and, preparatory to going, sked up all the doors, but left some of he sile windows open. She had not one more than a quarter of a mile from the orner, when four rough-looking fellows were cen to cross the prairie southwest of the resice, and after reconnoitering about for some ime they approached and tried nearly every utside door in the house. The servant girl and little boy in an adjoining house, who had noticed the approach of the men, watched their mineuvres until they entered, when they qui-stly busied themselves in alarming the neighborhood, and soon had gathered about the see a score or more of residents in the

seighborhood, and soon had gathered about the esidence a, score or more of residents in the sticinty, and also several policemen. They cranized a temporary vigilance committee, and sent three of the boldest into the house to demand their surrender. All this was done without the least particle of noise, and the meanwhile the burglars were busy in packing up the plunder and preparing for their departure with the booty. When the police entered they received the first intimation of their discovery. One hid himself in a closet under the stairs, while his three companions made good their escape through an unguarded passage-way, and were next seen campring over the prairie in the direction from which they had come. The vigilantes gave chase and succeeded in capturing one of the interest a big brawny fellow that made a stubour defense which was cut short by a little content of the city was thoroughly searched by the content of persons was prolonged and fruitless, when he had severed himself in the solet was easily disposed of between the policemen, and, together with the one much on the prairie, was locked up at the linear street station, where they were recognized as old cracksmen, and members of a very separate gang.

An investigation at the house which they had asked their game well. Jewelry, fine clother money and bonds estimated at from \$1,000 as 2,00, lay about in the pariors of the house, the tracks of the entire gang, and hope to the them by this morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Conference Committees Accomplish Little on the Appropriation Bills.

Both Houses Pass the Measure to Bridge Over the Struggle.

The Democracy Postpone the Railroad Inquiry till December.

Political Expediency the Moving Cause of Such Action.

The Two Sides of the Story Concerning the Removal of Yarvan.

A Rumor that Commissioner Pratt Will Soon Retire to Private

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

HOW THEY STAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The anticipated injury to the public service resulting from the dead-lock between the two Houses on the Appropriation bill is now happily averted. Both Houses are sitting to-night, but at the present hour it is impossible to know what may be done before adjournment. Enough, however, has been accomplished to-day to relieve the anxiety of both political parties in Congress and the de-moralization in the various departments. The public service in all its branches will go on tomorrow as usual, and will continue for the next ten days, at least. What effect the action of to-day will have on the adjournment cannot be stated. It would naturally have a tendency to delay it. The House early to-day passed a joint resolution permitting all unexpended balances in appro-priations to be used for the purpose of running the Government for ten days after July 1. In presenting this Mr. Randall stated that the Appropriation Committee did not act on the Sen ate resolution of yesterday because they claimed

THE RIGHT TO ORIGINATE APPROPRIATION BILLS. As soon as this resolution went over to the enate the House took a recess until 4 o'clock. A previous caucus had been held, at which the Approprirtion bills were considered. The general discussion was strongly in favor of adhering to the Senate amendments, particularly the amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the most important of the and Judicial bill, the most important of the series. There was much discussion among Senators during the recess, and it was generally conceded to be the best policy to concur in the House bill. Mr. Morrill, when the Senate again met, moved to concur, adding an amendment providing that in case no unexpended balance remains in any department, and no regular appropriation is made to carry on the department for ten days under existing laws, the sum expended to be proportional to the annual expense, and the amount thus expended to be DEDUCTED FROM THE REGULAR APPROPRIATION

· YARYAN.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS ENFORCED RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, 'D. C., June 30.—The resignation of Yaryan, Chief of the Internal Revenue Agents, has excited some attention in political circles, possibly more than it deserves. Mr.

tion of Yaryan, Chief of the Internal Revenue Agents, has excited some attention in political circles, possibly more than it deserves. Mr. Yaryan's explanation of the circumstances connected with his resignation is contained, as stated to your correspondent this evening, in these words:

I have on two occasions been summoned to the White-House by the President about my stepping down and out. Although the President did not say that any particular Senator or Congressman requested my resignation, I have reason to believe that the persons who were active in it were Sargent, Spencer, and Logan. These demands by the President for my removal. I have good reason to believe, were resisted by Secretary Bristow, and I could not have been removed while he was in the Department. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, the President sent a note to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant, stating that he expected my resignation June 30. I expected this as some as the Secretary of the Treasury went out. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue went immediately to Conant and said that it would greatly embarrase the public business unless I should be allowed to finish up the work on my desk. This message was conveyed to the President, who replied that he had been twice restrained by the Secretary of the Treasury from removing me, and that now he wanted it done without delay. That settled the matter.

THE PRESIDENT ASSIGNED NO REASON.

In one of the interviews I had with the President he only stated that prominent Senators and Representatives had complained to him that I was working great injury to his Administration. I simply replied that I had made no war upon him or his household, as Bad been charged; that I had found a fit, without regard to who might be mit by it; that intend of hurting his Administration, I thought I had helped it; that, unfortunately, too many whisky thieves had prominent friends in Congress to protect them. The President on both occasions expressed himself entirely satisfied; said that he aspire that he knew of nothing;

with you and my brother officers. Your obedient servant.

(Signed)

MR. ERATT'S REFLY.

Theasury Department, Internat Revenue Bussau, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1876—70 R. T. Yaryan, Esq.—Dear Sin: I am in receipt of your letter of this date tendering your resignation as Chief of the Division of Revenue Agents. I part from you with sincere regret on personal and public grounds. Having been closely connected with me officially for more than thirteen months, no one has had a better opportunity of knowing the true worth of your services to the Gavernment than myself. During all the long months in which so much has been accomplished in the purification of the service, the discovery of frauds, the punishment of wrong-doers, the breaking of illicit distilleries, and energetic collection of the Internal Revenue taxes, I have ever found you in hearity co-operation with the Secretary and myself, and I have relied with unshaken confidence in your intelligence, seal, and strict integrity, and I reel that the success of this Bureau in the results accomplished in largely due to the qualities I have enumerated, and which have been conspicuously exemplified hyour official action. In passing into retirement you have my hearty wishes for your prosperity, and my sincere respect. Very truly, your friend, (Signed)

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

BLUFORD WILSON'S LETTER.

Treasury Department, Soliciton's Oppice—My Dear Yaryak: It is with unfeigned repret that

BLUFORD WILSON'S LETTER.

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE—MY DEAR YARYAN: It is with unfeigned repret that llears that your official connection with the Government is to cease from to-day. I mean no disrespect to others when I say that there are few men in the public service, of the same and even higher grade, that cannot be better spared than yourself. Five years of intimate association with you, and the last years spent in closest contact with you in a most remarkable campaign against the whisky rings and kindred rascalities, as well as against those who have prostituted official stations to their corrupt uses, and have debauched a public service that they were set to protect and purify, gives me a right to bear testimony to your sbillty, your fidelity, and your personal and official character. You have my entire confidence, respect, and gratitude, and carry with you into private life my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. Ever your friend, (Signed)

The other side of this controversy. The

(Signed)

THE OTHER SIDE.

This is Yaryan's side of this controversy. The friends of the President insist that Yaryan and those with whom he has been associated give his removal—greater prominence than it deserves. They claim that Yaryan has been extra officious; that he has gone far beyond the limits of his duty; that he has, in fact, constituted himself censor and spy upon the President himself, and has sought to elevate himself to the injury of others. Nevertheless, the friends of the President say that the summary removal of Yaryan

others. Nevertheless, the friends of the President say that the summary removal of Yaryan is at this time a political misfortune.

TARYAN'S REMOVAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—It is stated by the personal friends of the President that the cause of the removal of H. T. Yaryan, Chief of the Special Agency Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was in procuring the removal of a Special Agent recommended by the President, a man crippled in the War, and whose character was known by the President to be excellent, and also vouched for by Solicitor Biuford Wilson. Mr. Yaryan's attention being called to this removal, he assigned as the reason for it that the Special Agent had volunteered some testimony before a House Committee reflecting on him. The President inquired into this matter, and found that the witness was supermed to testify, and that after inquired into this matter, and found that the witness was superased to testify, and that after stating he knew nothing of his knowledge concerning the subject of the investigation, he had been compelled by the Committee to give the names of some persons who had talked to him about it. The President then called Yarawakatanian the talk accounts of the president than called Yarawakatanian the talk accounts. nun about it. The Fresident then called Yaryan's attention to this explanation, and Yaryan replied in substance: "Well, the man talks about me on the street, and I won't have him in the service." President Grant thereupon took the matter in his own hands, and ordered Yar-

THE INVESTIGATIONS. THE RAILROAD INQUIRY POSTPONED.

Commerce Committee this morning decided to postpone the investigation of the special freight intracts of the Pennsylvania Central and other companies until next December. It had been suggested that the Committee should sit during the recess, but Hopkins, the mover of the resolution, opposed this, as he said the un-willingness manifested by the Committee to investigate the subject showed that an authority mer trip. The truth is, that the Democratic eaders have advised that this investigation be not pressed now for the reason that the Demo crats do not wish to encounter the hostility of the railroads during the Presidential cam-

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee again postponed what is known as the Blaine investigation until July 10 next. This postponement was had upon representations that Blaine's health will not permit him to be present. The witnesses, Milligan and Fisher, were granted leave accordingly. It was not, however, made to appear that Mr. Blaine could be present July 10, and the purpose of the Democrats in postponing the investigation until that date, if they are to proceed with it this session at all, is not understood. This postponement relates to the Union Pacific \$64,000 story. The Committee has not yet decided whether or not to proceed with the investigation of the Kansas Pacific matter, in which Joe Stewart and Green, of Kansas, are the principal witnesses. Meanwhile Joe Stewart and Green are at loggerheads, and both talk of libel suits. Stewart consulted with Matt Carpenter this morning upon that subject. THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION

penter this morning upon that subject. NOTES AND NEWS. THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Senator Mor ton's Mississippi Special Committee returned from that State to-day. Boutwell, the Chairnan, says the Committee worked very hard with two short-hand writers during the entire time of ts absence. Fifteen days were spent at Jacksonville and two at Aberdeen, near the Alabama border. When asked if the results of the inquiry accorded with the predictions of Morton, Mr. Boutwell said they had found a very bad state of affairs in Mississippi, which he did

of affairs in Mississippi, which he did not believe the Democratic members of the Committee would deny. He said the testimony is very full and long, and has not yet been written, but he also said his report would be very short, and would be ready in a few days, at least in time for the present session.

THE PUBLIC DEDT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C.. June 30.—The indications at the close of business at the Treasury to-night are that the debt statement to be issued to-morrow will show a reduction during this month of over \$3,000,000. The reduction for the same month last year was \$1,431,249.

PIERREPONT AND THE BLAINE-PISHER LETTERS.

Minister Pierrepont, in reply to the House Committee on the Judiciary, says he does not recognize any difference in the Biaine-Fisher letters as heretofore submitted to Messrs. Carpenter, Black, and himself, and those printed in the Racord.

pehter, Black, and himself, and those printed in the Record.

THE TREASURY PORTPOLIO.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the President requested that Secretary Cameron assume temporarily the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed that the question of the Secretaryship of that Department will be settled to-morrow or on Monday.

YARYAN'S SUCCESSOR.

C. W. Eldredge, Chief of the Direct Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Office, will succeed Yaryan.

PRATT,

A report has been in circulation to-day that

A report has been in circulation to-day that Mr. Pratt will soon resign his position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but Mr. Pratt has not given any indication of that character.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The Chair appointed as a new Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill Messrs. West, Hamlin, and Maxey.

Congressional Printer to continue the work required by law in advance of the regular approriation for printing for a period of sixty days.

Mr. Hamlin called up the House bill to amend the Revised Statutes providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters there-

mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails.

After discussion, the bill passed.

Mr. Morrill, from the Conference Committee on the Legisladve and Judiciary bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill, and asked for a new conference, Pending discussion the Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution which passed the House this morning, in regard to appropriating unexpended balances for a period not to exceed ten days, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

propriations.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the House this morning, to continue the unexpended balances to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government for a period not to exceed ten days.

After some discussion, the bill was amended and agreed to as follows:

An Acr to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government:

Be it enacted, That for a period not exceeding ten days from and after the 30th of June, 1876, unless a regular appropriation shall have been previously made for the service of the facal year ending the 30th of June, 1887, it shall be lawful to use for the necessary service of the Government any unexpended balance which may exist of the appropriation made for the service of the Government for the facal year ending June 30, 1876, and in case no sufficient balance remains at the conclusion of the facal year ending June 30, 1876, to the credit of any appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriation, the necessary amonat is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriation for the facal year ending June 30, 1876, as ten days' time bears to the whole of said facal year, and such expenditures shall be only for the necessary operations of the Government under existing laws. All sums expended under the act shall be charged to and deducted from the appropriations for like service for the facal year ending June 30, 1877.

The Chair announced as the new Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill Messrs.

The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the improvement and transfer of United States prisoners was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The amendments of the House bill to authorize the Congressional Printer to continue the public brinting, fixing the time at ten instead of sixty days, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The senate then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Windom, in charge of the bill, said the amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House was \$15, 256, 731. To this the Senate Committee had added \$4, 684, 603, making the total amount now proposed to be appropriated \$19, 941, 394. The bill for the current siscal year appropriated \$20, 456, 853. He then explained the various items of increase, among them

the expenses of the Schate in the Deixnap impreachment was agreed to.

Recess until 7:39.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, and the amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, as, follows: Striking out of the House bill the clause appropriating \$20,000 to pay for the reporting of testimony before the several committees of the House of Representatives of the present session; increasing the appropriation for printing and binding to \$1,625,507; striking out of the House bill the clause directing the joint Committee on Printing to advertise for proposals for printing and binding the debates of Congress, and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and also directing the heads of the various departments to advertise for proposals for printing and binding for their respective departments, and award the same to the lowest responsible bidder, and authorizing the President to appoint a Public Printer instead of having him elected by the Senate; appropriating \$500,000 to pay on behalf of the United States a portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia.

The next amendment proposed by the Committee was to strike out of the House bill in the section making appropriation for the Judiciary the followling: "The allowance to any Deputy Marshal shall not exceed \$5 per day while actually employed, or exceeding \$1,200 per year for services by such Deputy, and said sums may be reduced below said rates by the Attorney-General whenever in his opinion-said reductions should be made; provided, that all provisions of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the registration of voters and appointment of Supervisors of Elections, and the Deputy and Special

that all provisions of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the registration of voters and appointment of Supervisors of Elections, and the Deputy and Special Deputy Marshals, and touching the Supervisor of Elections, are hereby repealed. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 11—a party vote. Other amendments were agreed to, viz.: Appropriating \$40,000 for a geographical survey of the Territories west of the 190th meridian, and \$69, 396 for continuing experiments in testing iron and steel; \$56,000 for the collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other claims of colored soliders; \$363, 733 for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; also a large number of amendments making appropriations for surveying public lands in various States and Territories amounting in the aggregate to \$387, 000, and appropriating \$9,900 to retrace and conspicuously mark the boundary line between Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

The Committee reported an amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands from \$355,485 to \$531, 700. Agreed to.

The Committee also reported additional sections to the bill appropriating \$255,000 to the purchase of the Freeamen's Bank Building in Washington. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Seaste and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. Windom submitted an amendment continuing the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,000 to pay expenses of the United States Com-

Mr. Windom submitted an amendment continuing the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,000 to pay expenses of the United States Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress, which meets this year.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Bogy and favored by Messrs. Hamlin, Morrill (of Maine), and Frelinghuysen.

The yeas and nays being called resulted—yeas 13; nays 12. No quorum.

The Senate at 11:10 p. m. adjourned.

Arsenal; increasing the appropriation for a rolling-mill and forging shop at that place from \$36,000 to mill and forging shop at that place from \$36,000 to the deposits from the pool of the water-power, were agreed to.

The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for re-pairs at the different Navy-Yards and Stations was agreed to after some discussion—yeas, 26; nays,

The House inserted a provision authorizing the survey of the Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans, together with the various catlets to the Gulf, with a view of ascertaining the most effectual method of protecting the alluvial lands bordering apon its banks from overflow. The Senate Committee report an amendment to strike out this clause, and it was agreed to.

The measure was debated at length, but no action was taken.

Adjourned.

THE BAZAAR OF NATIONS.

Some of the Sights Which Enchain Admiration at the Centennial.

Exhibits that Elicit Commendation from Visitors of Every Nationality.

Special Objects of Interest in the Various Grand Departments. Displays to Be Seen and Re-

membered. THE KNOWLES STEAM-PUMPS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The steam-pump manufactured at Warren, Mass., by the Company of which Mr. L. J. Knowles is the proprie tor have an assured position in the esteem of the Western public, and it is something like greeting old friends for one to note the comprehensive and interesting exhibit of these goods at the Centennial. An uncommonly large area has been assigned the Knowles Steam-Pump Works in the pump annex to Machinery-Hall, and this space has been filled with what constitutes the most complete showing of first-class steam-pumps ever made by a single house at any world's exposition. The display consists of samples of the various pumps made by the Knowles Steam-Pump Works; pumps whose reputation for practical working utility and thorough excellence of construction reaches to every corner of the

To an expert, the Knowles exhibit is a source of solid satisfaction, while to those having no technical familiafity with the details of the of solid satisfaction, while to those having no technical familiafity with the details of the steam-pump trade, the showing, by reason of its scope and variety and by the obvious perfection of the goods, is permanently attractive.

Here are pumps for mining, for wrecking, for brewers' use, and for the extinguishing of fires. Pumps for service in municipal water-works, and pumps for oil wells are also shown, and the display is made further interesting and valuable by boller-feeding pumps, light-service pumps, hydraulic-pressure pumps, marine pumps, tank, sugar-house, and locomotive pumps, and pumps for everything in which hard work is to be done continuously and perfectly. The display has a fascination for all visitors, whether they be familiar or unfamiliar with the manifold uses for which the substantial, smoothly-working mechanisms have been created, and people from every State and nation watch with eager interest the different phases of the exhibit day after day. It is, in fact, a repetition of the beautiful display made by the Knowles Steam-Pump Works at the exposition in Chicago last fall, differing only in its belog on a much larger and grander scale.

The goods of the Knowles Steam-Pump Works have a deep-rooted hold upon the goodwill of the trade everywhere. The Knowles patent cushioning steam cylinder is the wonder of the age among hydraulic engineers. We have not been in the habit of seeing one of those monster water-works pumps on the direct-acting principle run 200 feet of piston speed per min-

not been in the habit of seeing one of those monster water-works pumps on the direct-acting principle run 200 feet of piston speed per minute, without shock or jar to pumps, main-pips, or connections. It is a new feature, and destined to revolutionize the direct-acting steam-pump business. This "still-running" feature is just what engineers have been alming at for years, and Mr. Knowles is rendered happy as he witnesses the result. Men who buy steam-pumps have a pretty accurate idea of what they want. They are practical, understanding men, and he fact that the Knowles pumps, which have been continually improved to keep pace with this era of progress, have, for over twenty years, commanded the admiration and patronage of such men, seems to me to be the strongest possible evidence of the uniform superiority of the goods. est possible evidence of the uniform superiority of the goods.

Apart from the heavy private sales of these

remains an error of styles. American control for Mainly and throught by Successification of the service of the control of the service of the control of the

oany is at No. 203 Wabash avenue, Mr. Thomas,

THE BELMONT HOTEL.

This is the most desirable of all the Centennial totels. It is at the corner of Forty-first and Dregon streets, the proprietors being C. P. & F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore, and the manager W. W. Leland. The capacity of the Belmont is for 1,000 guests, and the structure is elegantly furnished and situated in a beautiful grove only four blocks from the Exposition. Terms, \$3.50 c a day.

, FIRES.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—A fire broke out in the gathouse of the Plankinton House about 0 this morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Loss under \$1,000. Cause unknown. AT MILWAUKEE.

TYRONE, Pa., June 30.—A fire to-day destroyed the whole business portion of the Town of Phillipsburg, Centre County. Loss, \$175,000; insured.

AT FALL RIVER, MASS.
FALL RIVER, Mass., June 30.—The insurance on the burned linen mill amounts to \$423,000.

OBITUARY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Hon. James Lynd, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, died at a quarter beon Woodland avenue, near Forty-seventh street. Two or three weeks ago he fell while leading a valuable Durham heifer about the grounds su rounding his house, his finger being badly lacer-ated by the cord attached to the animal. Alated by the cord attached to the animal. Although the injury did not appear to be serious at first, it soon developed into symptoms of lockjaw, and resulted in his death. Judge Lynd was a native of Philadelphia, and was 55 years of age. The announcement of his death was made in the Court to-day, and suitable action was taken. A Bar meeting will be held to-morrow. New Orlemans, June 30.—Commander Charles A. Babcock, commanding the iron-clad Canonicus, died suddenly yesterday. He was buried to-day with military honors. The escort included, by invitation, the Washington Artillery and the Continental Guards.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, June 30.—Steamships Greece and Wisconsin from New York, have arrived out. NEW YORK, June 80.-Arrived-Stea

Chicago, June 28, 1876.—Measra, Bell Mann & Co., 163 Wabaah-av., Chicago—Gentlemen: Your Hall's Galvano-Electric Plasters cured me of severe rheamatism. I have since recommended them to others, and I have yet to learn of a single instance where they failed to effect a perfect cure in two or three days. Yours truly,

CHARLES FARGO, Manager American Express Co. Burnett's Coconine kills dandruff, allays

"Truth Is Mighty and Will Prevail.

VEGETINE.

Sworn Statement

BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: From exposure, I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation, which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician, and paid him over \$200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, muti seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand. one physician after another was employed, mist seven in fair the particular after another was employed. The constitution of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand.

On consultation between several of the leading physician they concluded my complaint was anthms and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician i took from 75 to 100 boxes of calomel plits, and faithfully tried all the medicine time each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urins.

One physician and I was discassed all through my system, and he regretted that he could give use no hope for health. My suffering from haligestion was so great the proposed of the Union, the Chapter V.—The Presidential Campaign of the Union, who said my trouble was Bronchitts and Dyspepsia. I took eighteen bottles of medicine trom apothecaries prescription. I have taken sarsaparilia until you could count the bottles by the dozen, and indeed, I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicine a fair trial. I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours' sleep a night for fight part of the present Constitution.

Chapter II.—The origin of the Union, the federation, and the struggle for the present Constitution.

Chapter III.—The confine defection, and the struggle for the present Constitution.

Chapter IV.—The Internal conflicts and the heading for the little.

Chapter IV.—The "Free Remburgo." Hadison and the purchase of Louisians. The intrigues of the Constitution.

Chapter IV.—The "Free Remburgo." Hadison and the purchase of Louisians. The intrigues of the Constitution.

Chapter IV.—The "Emburgo." Hadison and the purchase of Louisians. The intrigues of the federation part in the maid transmitted to the federation part in the maid transmitted to

SUPPOLE, Ss. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22, 1875.—Then personally appeared the above-named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, before me.

HOSKA B. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace.

FURTHER PROOF.

Facts Will Tell. Dear Sir: Allow has to say a word in favor of Vegatine. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3d of November until the middle of the following June, and on
an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight
of the best physicians in the State, but got no help, and
constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had heart
disease, phthisis, pyaemia, and kidney complaint, and
could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 50
pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin.
In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of
the physicians, I commenced the use of Vegetine,
through the carnest persuasion of friends, 3dd, I am
happy to state, with good results. I have gained in
pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk hair a
mile and ride siz.
I am greatly, efficiency, and shall continue using the
Vegetine I' | East get it. I am a poor man, but for the
truth of this statement. I refer to any man in Goffstown
or vicinity. Yours, very tanakfully,
Aug. 1. 1875.

Aug. 1, 1875. Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists. MILLINERY.

Our usual POPULAR PRICES. 124 STATE-ST WEBSTER'S.

Situation Wanted.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S **BARGAINS!**

At \$1.10, a line of handsome shades of 20-inch colored Groa Grains, worth \$1.50 to \$1.60.

At \$1.25, large lot very choice shades Lyons col'd Gros Grains; rich, bright lustre; never sold under \$1.75 to \$1.85.

At \$1.35, heavy, very rich colored Gros Grains, stylish shades; worth \$2.

The above 3 lots are worthy the immediate attention of purchasers before choices? shades are sold.

Trimming Silks from 75 cts. upward. At 65 cts., lot of Fancy Silks in

At 65 cts., lot of Fancy Silks in good styles.
At 75 cts., New lines of Fancy Silks, great bargains; some of them formerly sold at \$1.25.
At 85 cts., Large Assortment of Fancy Silks, very desirable styles, much under value.
At \$1.25, line of Cheney's American Silks, stripes; same goods formerly sold at \$2.
Heavy, all silk, Black Gros Grains, \$1. and \$1.25.
At \$1.50, Splendid Cashmere Bl'k Silks, worth \$2.
At \$1.75, Lyons Cashmere Gros Grains, an extraordinary bargain.

gain.
At \$2 we shall offer a very rich,
heavy, and elegant Lyons Cashmere Silk, equal to anything
that can be bought elsewhere at that can be bought elsewhere at \$2.50.
Two cases Fancy Grenadines at 61-2 cts., worth 25 cts.
Bl'k Grenadines at 25, 30, 37 1-2 cts., worth nearly double.
Special bargains in 8-4 Black

West-End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VON HOLST'S Constitutional and Political History

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Political and Constitutional History of the United States of America. By Dr. H. Von Holst, Professor of American His-tory in the University of Freiberg. Translated from the German by John J. Lalor and Alfred B. Ma-son. 3 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1 now ready. Cloth, \$3.50. Library Sheep, \$4.00. Half Calf, \$5.00 net.

VOLUMBI 1750-1832. CHAPTER I.—The origin of the Union, the Con-

mise.
CHAPTEN IX.—The development of the Reconomic Contrast between the Free and Slave States.
CHAPTEN X.—The Panama Congress. Georgia and the Federal Government.
CHAPTEN XI.—The Doctrine of Nulliscation. The Compremise between South Carolina and the Federal Government.

CALLAGHAN & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO., Chicago. FIREWORKS.

BIG STOCK

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK &

SAFE DEPOSITORY. The usual somi-annual dividend of interest to depositors, at the rate of six per semi-per annum, will be credited to their ac-counts on July lat, and payable on and after july 15th.
Interest not withdrawn will become a pare
of the principal and draw interest from July
1st. Deposits made on or before July 10th
will draw interest from July 1st.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.

SPECTACLES.

CHEAP.

alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every Department and from every officer of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upour silroads alone, and, out of more than thrice that aggregate, has disposed of less than a sixth directly to the tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treatles and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have opposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being unaccustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization,—one exercised in liberty under equal laws; and we denounce the policy that thus discards the liberty-loving German, and tolerates a revival of the Coolic trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men heid to perform service labor contracts; and demand such modification of the the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation within constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, but can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding classes and the party in power seek to smother it:

WHEELER.

WHEFLER.

WHEFLER.

WHEFLERSTOATS OF OUR CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—TRIBUTE FROM A LIFE-LONG FRIEND.

Malone (N. Y.) Palladium, June 22.

Malone is somewhat noted for its impromptu gatherings on important occasions. Last Friday evening she beat herself and surpassed all previous facts.

POLITICAL.

Tammany's Returning Captains Break "Crow" with Hendricks.

Carl Schurz's Paper Spurns the Unholy Alliance.

The Republican Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

What They Think and Say of Him at His Home.

The Terre-Haute Record of Samuel J. Tilden.

Another Credit-Mobilier -- " Addition, Division, and Silence."

The Platforms of the Two Great Parties.

Senator Barnum, of Connecticut. on the Democratic Ticket.

Meeting of Chicago Republicans to Consider the Mayoralty Question.

A General Expression of Opinion in Favor of Ex-Ald. Heath.

NATIONAL.

HENDRICKS.

CROW-COMMUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—At 6 o'clock this afternoon a small delegation arrived from St. Louis ea route for the East, among which were Augustus Schell, Boss Kelly, Judge Roberts, and W. H. Quincy, all of New York. ed, the like of which has farely been seen in the city of concentric circles. Hendricks grew happier and happier, and the entire crowd ate crow until distended stomachs could hold no more. The

nore. Then

THE SPECHES

regan. Schell led off, and was followed by felly, Roberts, Quincy, and Senator McDonald. The burden of their song was that they had nade a hard fight for Indiana's Governor, but ha failed in securing him the first place. The rictors, and their conquerors, had been generous, nowever, in giving him an honorable place, and twas their duty, as well as his, to accept the stustion cheerfully, and go to work for victory of October and November. After McDonald ame Hendricks, who spoke reluctantly and oriefly. He wanted the Resumption act unconditionally repealed, and believed that the action of the Convention meant reform. Of his own intendions, so far as concerned the acceptance or ejection of his nomination, he would say nothing. It is understood, however, that Mr. Hendricks will positively accept. Several of his riends do not hesitate to affirm that he has so tated in private, and no one here who knows the has for a moment doubted that he would do not mean the other that he would do not mean the other who knows the has for a moment doubted that he would do

are of opinion that it is a strong ticket, but they fear Tilden's money much more than Hendricks' popularity as the tall of the ticket. He has already lost caste. His nomination arouses no enthusiasm, and will not during the canvass. His most intimate friends cannot conceal the

chagrin felt at his situation.

THE TASMANY COHORT CALLS ON HIM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—Several of the New York delegates, returning from St. Louis, remained over one train this evening to call on Gov. Hendricks, who met them at the Occidental Hotel, where the party was serenaded. Augustus Schell, John Kelly, William Roberts, W. H. Quincy, and others, addressed the audience from the balcony of the hotel, pledging hearty support to the taket and exhorting the Democracy of Indiana to renewed efforts for victory at the coming election. After these gentlemen had stoken, loud and persistent calls were made for Gov. Hendricks, who appeared on the balcony and was received with the most vociferous and protracted cheering.

HE FIXES OF THE PINANCIAL PLANK.

Gov. Hendricks, who appeared on the balcony and was received with the most vociferous and protracted cheering.

HE FILE OF THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

Quiet being restored, he said:

My fellow-citizens, it is impossible for me to make an address to you this evening. [Ories of "Go on"] I am here to pay my respects to distinguished citizens from other States who are on their way home from one of the greatest political conventions that has ever held a session in this country. These distinguished men sympathize with us in the interests which we intend to protect by the change which is to take place at the coming election. [Cheers, I believe, at the next election, that the people are going to express what is written in the history of the distinguished man data heads the ticket, and that is thorough reform in the public service. [Great appliance.] There is but one other thought that is will express to you. That is that the platform adopted at St. Louis declares that the resumption clause of the act adopted in 1875 shall be repealed, and the repeal of that clause carries with it every feature of the law which is bringing about the contraction so hurtful to the interests of the country. I thank you for the compliment which you have paid me in this call. [Cries of "Go on?"] I repeat I cannot undertake to make you an address. It is my dity, to pay my attention and respects to the gentlemen who have addressed you. Again I thank you, gentlemen.

After dining with the Governor, the party left on their special car for the East.

THE GERMANS.

THE GERMANS.

THE PAPER OF CARL SCHURZ.

Sr. Louis, June 30.—The following is part of an editorial published to-day in the Westliche Post, the paper with which Carl Schurz is connected:

Tilden and Hendricks—so reads the Democratic ticket for the Presidency. It is an utter impossibility to compress within the space of five sylables an act more peridious to all principles, for who or whatever the name of Tilden may be or imply, he is made to be and mean that he is the open representative of the very opposite of that miserable policy of which, as the stubborn and unscrupulous spokesman for years. Thomas Hendricks, of Indiana, has been rendered so notorious. We wish to emphasize the fact that Mr. Hendricks is one of the most prominent leaders and londest of spokesmen of the paper swindiers, and as such was their candidate for the first place on the Democratic ticket, but now has then put of with second.

HUMBUG, WHY NAME IS DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Gold and paper, contraction and indiation, reform and swindle—let us have it all. How many men of sense will be found to join this absurd chorus? Evidently, the nomination of Hendricks was a matter concerted beforehand,—a bargain, a sale, bare of all honor, and full of shame, a blow is the very face of all who saw in Tilden the embodiment of honest reform. For the time being there is an end to all honest reform on the Democratic side, and the truly independent citizens who do not believe they can serve two masters will have to look in another direction and centre their hopes alsowhere.

mortgages of the old companies which it had assumed, as well as on its own; and bills of foreclosure, asking for the sale of the property, were filed by the Trastees of the second mortgages of the original companies in the United States Circuit Courts of the Districts of Indiana and Southern Illinois, in which actions decrees of foreclosure and sale were about to be entered. Upon this, about April 15, 1861, the bond and stockholders and the general ereditors of the Company subscribed to a general plan of reorganization, which embraced the purchase of the road, the chartering of a new corporation, and the creation and disposal of stock and securities. A committee of five were appointed agents to carry this plan into effect. The Committee were Samuel 7. Tides, Robert Bayard, Joseph Tuckerman, John G. Richardson, and Charles Butler. On March 24, 1868, in Alton, Ill., the road was sold by suction, and purchased by this Committee for \$300,000, and a new corporation was formed soon afterwards, under the title of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Houte Railroad Company, with Samuel 7. Tides, Robert Bayard, John Tuckerman, John G. Richardson, and Russell Sage as incorporators. By the act of incorporation the new company was empowered to assume the habilities of the old company and make settlements, using for that purpose the new company's stock and bonds, the settlements to be made within six months after the organization, and all chaimants to be debarred from the benefits of the act unless their claims were surrendered and settled within that six months.

were surrendered and settled within that six months.

THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON STERRE HAUTE ROAD.
On June 27, 1862, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Company's office, No. 12 Wall street, in this city. Samuel J. Tilden and the other members of the Purchasing Committee were among the Directors. One of them offered a series of resolutions, which were referred to Purchasing-Committee-Member-and-Director Samuel J. Tilden, as counsel of the Company. On the following day the Board met again at the same place, and Furchasing-Committee-Member-Director-and-Counsel-for-the-Corporation Samuel J. Tilden reported the resolutions, which were to the effect that certain bonds and stock should be issued and created and handed over to Samuel J. Tilden and his Purchasing Committee for the payment of the purchase money and the settlement of claims. The bonds and stock authorized by the charter and directed to be issued by these resolutions were as follows:

Pirst mortgage bonds.

Stock—Preferred.

\$2,800,000

Stock—Preferred.

\$3,700,000

1, 700, 000 2, 050, 000 3, 750, 000

HAUL NUMBER TWO.

The reader will please glance again at the above list of bonds and stock issued. The report of Mr. Flagg, thus commended for "particularity," states that the claims settled by the first mortgage bonds of \$2,200,000 amounted to only \$2,045,740.41, leaving a balance in the hands of the Tilden Purchasing Committee of \$154,259.59. The stockholders want Mr. Tilden to tell them where that went to, and Mr. Tilden has answered in effect, "Wait until after the St. Louis Convention."

HAUL NUMBER THEER.

m effect, "Watt until after the St. Louis Convention."

HAUL NUMBER THREE.

The reader will please look again at the table, and note the issue of \$4,500,000 second mortgage bonds, preferred and income. Mr. Flagg's report states with much and cruel "particularity" that the amount of claims settled by this issue was only \$4,368,545.80, leaving a trifle of \$130,454.11, which the stockholders ask Mr. Tilden to account for; but he says he won't do it till after the adjournment of the Convention, and does not say that he will do it even then.

HAUL NUMBER FOUR.

Another glance at the table above will reveal the issue of \$1,700,000 preferred stock. With most aggravating "particularity" the report of

most aggravating "particularity" the report of Mr. Flagg sets down the amount of liabilities settled by this issue at \$1,508,700, leaving a wretched margin of \$131,300 to be accounted for by Mr. Tilden, which he declares he will not do until after the St. Louis Convention, and won't prescribe to do it even then.

until after the St. Louis Convention, and won't promise to do it even then.

HAUL NUMBER FIVE.

The annual report of the Directors, showing the condition of the Company on the list of January, 1874, stated that the common stock handed over up to that time in liquidating claims, etc., was \$1,939,516.85. Please note that the Company was authorized to issue \$2,050,000, so that, to say nothing of the overissue of \$250,000 above mentioned, there is still left a balance of \$110,488.15 to be accounted for by Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden says he'll do nothing of the sort until after the St. Louis Convention. He does not say that he will account for it then.

RECAPITULATION OF THE HAULS—AN ALLEGED STEAL OF \$1,000,000.

The cry of anguish which comes from the complainant in the last paragraph of his wallings before the Court, is so heart-rending that we quote it in all its naked wretchedness:

And your orator further complains and average the contract of the court of the contract of the cont

plainant in the last paragraph of his wailings before the Court, is so heart-rending that we quote it in all its naked wretchedness:

And your orator further complains and avers that the said defendants (Tiden and the Purchasing Committee) have not, nor has either of them, ever rendered to your orator any account of the hereinbefore mentioned surplus of \$134,000 first-mortgage bonds, \$130,000 second-mortgage bonds, \$130,000 second-mortgage bonds, \$131,000 preferred stock, and \$380,000 common stock, or of any of the stocks or bonds intrusted to them as members of the said Purchasing Committee, although your orator has repeatedly, by its agents duly authorized, demanded such an account; bot, on the contrary, your orator alleges and avers that the said defendants, or some of them, have refused to renderany such account, or to give your orator any explanation of the manner in which, or the purposes for which, the said bonds and stock were issued and disposed of; and your orator charges that the said surplus bonds and stock have been unlawfully retained by and divided among the said defendants, or issued and disposed of by them, in violation of their duty as members of the said Purchasing Committee, and of the Board of Directors of the said corporation, complainant herein, and of the trust and confidence reposed in them as such; and that the pecuniary liabilities and burdens of your orator have been, thereby, unjustly and unnecessarily increased to the amount of more than \$1,000,000.

A SALARY GRAB.

There is one more paragraph in the document worth quoting entire, anticipating, as it does, any plea that the defendants may offer to the effect that they, or any of them, retained the sums above charged as unaccounted for in compensation for services rendered:

And your orator further shows that, at a meeting of the said Purchasing Committee held Nov. 3, 1862, it was resolved that the compensation of Mr. Bayard be \$3,000 per annum for three years in full for special services in various capacities; and Mr. Tilden (to wi

"How will the ticket run in Connecticut?"

"Yery well. Our neople like Tilden, and we are a Democratic State now."

"On how much of a majority de you count now!"

"Oh that's something nobody can tell. We are hopeful and mean to do our best."

The Senator thought Hendricks would run well in the East, where he was really considered a hard-money man. He had not much to say about success in Ohio this fall, but thought the ticket was sure of carrying all, or nearly all, of the Southern States, New York, and other Eastern States, and California, Oregon, and other States in the Far West. The contest, said he, was not one of parties this time, but one of men. On the one side he maintained that the country was offered a good man, but not necessarily a strong man; on the other side the country could look up to a man of unspotted character, and a man of ability, an example of the modern spirit of Reform. Of course he contrasted Hayes and Tilden in making this distinction, and was not at all charry in the praise of the latter.

THE PLATFORMS.

The following is the platform adopted by the

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Clindmati, June 15:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people by the people and for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high sims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope, and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First—The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments under their respective institutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Sacond—The Republican party has preserved these Governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradit: 'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these traths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, rigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power for provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional Amendments is vested by those Amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive Departm and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie-payment. Fifth—Under the Constitution, the President and Heads of Departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointment, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees,—giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy, to he represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all cutizons to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth—We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a sigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and purishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unsparing.

Seenth—The public-school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic; and, with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or futitutions under sectarian control.

Enght—The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Nish—We reafirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to the free uses of the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing freaties with European Governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born; and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superincendence of education, charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth—The Constitution confers upon Congress to prohibit and extirpted in the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and daty of Congress to prohibit and extirpted in the Territories.

Fourteenth—The pelegges which the Nation has given to her solders to the Democratic party with being t

The platform adopted by the Democratic Na-

conceined beforehand, — bargain, a sale, bare of all who aw in till of a hanc, a blow in All on homor, and full of a hanc, a blow in the heart of the full of the homoral of the heart of the homoral of the heart of

con which the capacity of carpet-bag attromers, has itself with suspectly, waste, and fraud; infected littles and a unlepalities with the contagion of misrule, and ocked fast the prosperity of an industrices people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform a necessary to establish a sound currency, restors the public credit, and maintain the national honor. "See denounce the failure for all these eleven year to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in its hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is the disregard of the plighted fatth of a, nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the y-ople in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole as ount of the legal-tender notes, and squandare four times their sum in ascless arpense, without accumulating any reserve for their redempity. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of ; eace, has made no advance toward resamplion, no preparation for resumption, but instead has chaircuced resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, white annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hist-a ences thereto. As such hindrance, we nonnees the resumption clause of the act of 1876, and we are demand its repeal. We demand a judicious when of preparation, by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by a wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the well world of its perfect ability and its perfect rea siness to meet any of its promises at the call 2. acceditor entitled to payment. We believe soes system open and public, and hippiring general confidence,—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion he well our harassed industries, set in motion he wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and remained the products to the results

mission to the Bar he soon acquired an enviable position as a keen advocate and wise coduselor, which brought him clients, friends, and competence.

Passing over some minor town offices held by him, his first public position was that of District Attoracy for Franklin County, appointed in October, 1846, by the Court to fill the vacant place so long held by Mr. Hascall, who had become incapacitated from prolonged sickness. In 1847, at the special and first election under the Constitution of 1846, Mr. Wheeler was elected District Attorney for three years on the same ticket with J. B. Flanders as County Judge.

Some of the biographical notices state that at this election. Wheeler was run and elected as a Democrat. This is a mistake. The two parties agreed upon one ticket, making no partisan nominations. But, to make the matter fair, Wheeler, a pronounced Whig, and Flanders, as pronounced a Democrat, were selected for those offices and elected without opposition. It was then hoped that the choice of Judges and District Attorneysfor the first time left to popular election in this State—might be made without drawing party lines. In the fall of 1849, and again in 1850, Mr. Wheeler was elected by the Whigs Member of Assembly for Franklin County. Both years the county was extremely close.

In the campaign of 1856 Wheeler warmly supported, on the stump and otherwise, Fremont and the other Republican candidates, and has always acted fully with that party since. He was State Senator in 1858 and 1859, and was the President protem of that body. In the fall of 1860 he was elected to Congress from the XVIth District, then composed of Clinton, Essex, and Franklin Counture. He was the President of the Constitutional Convention for the State of New York, which met at Albany in June, 1867. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to Congress from the XVIth District, then composed of Clinton, Essex, and Franklin Counture. He was the President of the Pranklin Counture and the two constitutions of the State of New York, which met at Albany

met, assurances of the strongest character were given from that county that Mr. Wheeler was at liberty to hold his present position to an indefinite future.

When the Malone (now National) Bank was organized in 1851, Mr. Wheeler became its Cashier,—laving the profession of law for that purpose,—and was its financial officer for fifteen years. He was connected with our railroad from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point as Trustee under the mortgage bondholders, and as President, or supervising officer, for some eleven years. His services as Chairman of important committees in Congress and otherwise, and his connection with the "Wheeler Compromise," that brought "order out of confassion" in Louisians, are well known.

Mr. Wheeler's views are in full accord with the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati. He is a sound lawyer, a good financier, and a warm patriot. He loves his party; but he loves his country better. Shrewd and far-sighted as a politician, and one of the most admirable organizers for a political canvas—still party interests with him are held secondary to principle. As a public speaker, especially at the hustings, he has few superiors. Keen in anecdote, quick at repartee, strong in argument, and closely sticking to his text, he carries his audience with him. And he has the rare faculty of speaking only when it will tell, and stopping when the argument is finished. He never exhausts his hearers. He is an excellent parliamentarian, and will preside over the United States Senats with dignity.

Few men at 57 have held so many important and varied trusts and filled them so well. There is no stain upon his public or private record. The vast interests committed to his hands have been carefully protected. No man in Northern New York is more highly respected for moral worth and sterling abilities. He is calm in council—bold and fearless in action. True as steel to the right—liberal in his views and in his purse. He combines the best and the noblest qualities that make up the man and stateman. It will be a happy da

can victory in November.

MISCELLANEOUS

PARD COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., June 30.—A Republican County
Convention was held here to-day. A. Sample was nominated for State's Attorney, S. B. Ly-man for Sheriff, and A. M. Daggett for Circuit Clerk. Delegates were chosen to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The Convention instructed for G. L. Fort for Congress, and John H. Collier, of Gibson City, for State Representative. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

MACON COUNTY, ILI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 30.—We have had another very rainy day, still politics seems to be on the increase. The Republicans meet to night in obedience to a universally-signed call to organize a club of Scalpers after the Wide-Awake order.

The Democrats ratified last night with a very

light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

All these abuses, wrongs, and crimes, the product of sixteen years' assendency of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform, confessed by Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in Couvention, and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a charge of Administration, a change of party, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democratic party of the States, do cordially indorse the action of the present House of Representatives in reducing and cartalling the expenses of the Federal Government, in cutting down onerous salaries and extravagant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices and places not required by the public necessities; and we shall trust to the firmess of the Democratic members of the House that no Committee of Conference and no misinterpretation of rules will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country.

Resolved, That the soldlers and sailors of these who save failen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection, and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

Reform is necessary in the Civil Service. Experience proves the efficient, economical conduct of the Government is not possible if its Civil Service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the bailot-box, be an approved reward of party seal, instead of posts of honer assigned for approved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should seither be a tax—upon the time of our public men, nor an instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance at the that the party in power can work out The Democrats ratified last night with a very large crowd. The speakers gave but little hope of carrying Illinois, but proposed to make the fight. Both parties are organizing rapidly in this county.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 30.—A spirited Tilden and Hendricks ratification was held here to the tribune. and Hendricks ratification was held here tonight. The Hon. B. B. Richards presided; and
speeches were made by the Chairman, T. S. Wilson, the Hon. T. O'Donnell, the Hon. C. J.
Rogers, L. H. Cady, T. J. Munroe, Dr. Jennings,
and George W. Burton. There was a good
crowd present, but scarcely equal to that of the
Republicans Saturday. There was a fair degree
of enthusiasm, and everything passed off to
general satisfaction. The band and cannon contribute somewhat to the jollification. The
Democratis are now duly entered for a vigorous
campaign.

Democrate are now duly entered for a vigorous campaigns.

THE CAMPAION IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—It appears that Indiana is the first State to begin the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee has written to Eugene Hall, and other Representatives, inviting him to make a few speeches in that State, beginning July 15. This will make the campaign in Indiana nearly five months long, which is, so far as known, unprecedented. Mr. Hall answered that he could not go at the time indicated, but would be with them at a later period.

A STORY FROM NEW YORK.

cated, but would be with them at a later period.

A STORY FROM NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The It is intimated here that the fight of John Kelly, representing Tammany Hall, against Tilden, was a put-up job to make it appear that Tilden was bitterly antagonistic to the local Democratic organization of this city, which has a national disrepute. The only fact quoted in substantiation is that Kelly ordered a flag for his club-house with the name of Tilden on it before going to St. Louis.

TILDEN AT THE HELM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—There is excellent authority for the statement that Tilden telegraphed Randall to-day that he had better pass the Appropriation bills, and not permit the Government to stop of the dead-hock to continue. This may account for Randall's prompt action upon the temporary bill.

MAC DESIRES TO GET EVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, III., June 30.—The Tilden Democrats propose holding a ratification meeting at the Contribution of the temporary bill.

Springvield, Dispoich to The Pribune.

Springvield, Ill., June 30.—The Tilden Democrats propose holding a ratification meeting at the Court-House to-morrow night. It is announced that Gen. John A. McClernand will then take occasion to reply to the assaults of the Chicago Times on his blue-cotton gloves, and his course as Chairman of the late \$t. Louis Convention.

BROWNLOW AND R. R. BUTLER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn... June 30.—Ex-Senator Brownlow, in the Knoxville Chronicle, dissents from the action of the Republican Convention of the First Judicial Circuit for nominating ex-Congressman R. R. Butler for Circuit Judge, because he is now under indictment at Washington for conspiracy to defraud the Government, and stands charged with grave crimes.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 30.—One of the largest outpourings of the people ever witnessed in this city occurred to-night, in ratifying the nominations of the St. Louis Convention. The streets are literally jammed. Nearly all the business houses and private residences are flu-

s consequently engendered.

THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT OF TILDEN AND HEN-

mittee was appointed to draw up a form of announcement to each of the nomineds, and the Chairman was appointed a Committee of One to confer with them as to when it will be convenient to them to receive the Committee.

*MEMPHIS.

*MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—The Republicans held a ratification meeting at the Opera-House to-night. William R. Moore presided. About 800 were present, mostly colored. Speeches were made by William Randolph, Ed Skaw, colored, and others, which were well received.

POLITICAL NOTES.

OUR CANDIDATES.

[Tune—"Hurrah Song."]

For R. B. Hayes, our candidate,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

We'll place him in the chair of State,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Our President. so please kind heaven,
He's bound to be in seventy-seven,

He's just the man to lead our fight,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
On him the party all unite,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
"An honest man," opposed to frand;
"The last and "noblest work of God!"
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

And here's three cheers for Wheeler, too, Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! A sound Republican, and true! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! And when elected, still the same He'll be; his only ''Vice''—the name! Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

Then three times three for Hayes the true!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
And three times more for Wheeler, too!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
With them we're safe to cross the stream—
There's no pull-back in such a team!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

MR. BLAINE. Mr. James G. Blaine is not now a candidate for President. He has left Congress, and gone home to try and recover from a very dangerous illness. His health is badly shattered, and he may never get well. The Congressional investigation of his case has been postponed until the 10th of July; it will scarcely be resumed. But the Democratic papers continue to attack him as bitterly as if he were nominated for President. One of the last charges is the following, telegraphed to the Detroit Fres Press, and copied into the Eastern papers:
Everytody agrees—that is, the Republicans—that they

am more than satisfied with our work at Cincinnati. Of conres, I was a result that no one could dare to hope for at urst. The Convention proved to be, willingly or not, "a ring-smasher."

A HAYES STRAW.

The latest Hayes. "a traw" is the following: Last October, when ex-Gov. Claffin was on his way home from Liverpool, the pilot off New York announced that Hayes had been elected Governor of Ohic; and, when the steamship arrived in New York last Monday, with Gov. Claffin on board, the same pilot announced that Hayes mas the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention.—Springfield (Mass.) Expublicas.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARRER OF HAYES.

A gentleman of this city, who was an officer in the service of the Confederacy during the War, tells how he formed the acquaintance of Rutherford B. Hayes at a critical moment in the life of that distinguished gentleman. Hayes, while Colonel of an Ohio regiment, was captured and brought into the Confederate camp, where a young officer, being intoxicated, drew a pistol and attempted to fire at him. Our informant, luckly for the Presidential candidate, esized the weapon in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and placed him under arrest. Eventually, the surrender followed and his rescuer met Col. Hayes (250 General) in this city, and they talked over the incident referred to, which came so near blasting all his hopes of future Presidential honora. Hayes expressed his graittude, and assured him of any favors that might lie in his power to grant. The nomination of Mr. Hayes has reminded him foreibly of this incident, and he now has in preparation a congratulatory letter to that gentleman, timidly reminding him of that promise.

A STORY ABOUT GOV. HAYES.

Hayes and Pendleton, "Gentleman George," were pitted against cach other for the Governorship of the theyes, that you are so entirely unexcited about a matter which he of words and seems him in battle testify that he Democrate as a probable candidate for the Presidency, and his success in the canvass involved his ability for the higher can

The Hon. W. D. Relief writes as follows of GOV. Bayes:

I know Hayes well, having messed with him and his with while he was in Congress. He is a strong man, well-based, with large experience as a soldier, as Gorrano Chio, as Congressman, and as a lawyer; who, whenever out of public duty, has found that gind of practice which proves that he has steadily enjoyed the confidence of business-men and people of estate. He means are liberal, two backletor nacions having jeft him, the one \$250,000, and the other about \$400,000. His habits are simple and his hospitality boundess; and during his administration the White-House will be presided over by a modest, intelligent, cultivated, and sprightly woman, with a pair of laughley eyes as black

WILL BOLT TILDEN.

den.

I think we all recognize in Hayes and Wheeler general type of character we have been seeking. It for gratulation that Gen. Hayes is, in a ceanse, a new man, fresh and uncontaminated by life of latrigue which has been for some time doma at the Capital. His nomination was the triumph of higher sentiments of the Republican party, and we higher sentiments of the Republican party, and we higher sentiments of the Republican party, and we

ard-bearer. I am, with great esteem and re-peca way truly yours.

TILDEN'S TRICKS.

A most worthy supporter of Gov. Tiden in the city has been mightly pleased for some time party the receipt of pamphlets, papers, and obstilled documents, bearing the complimentary ascription on their fitle-pare, "With the cordiaing gards of S. J. Tilden." He thought they were set to him confidentially and privately, and directed to him confidentially and privately, and directed sealed, and, dispatched by the hand of the true "Reformer" himself. Somebody stepped into momer the other day, and, when the subject we accidentally called up, showed him that the soription was not written at all, but was merely the impression of a stereotyped fac-simile stamp. Our friend grew rod in the face, and is said to have marked that Mr. Tilden was more of a fraud has the papers had made him out. He has not yet decided where he will light the next time, but he is no longer a supporter of the great "Reformer."

Patersburg (Va.) Index-Appedi.

WATTERSON ON COLFAX.

Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

WATTERSON ON COLPAX.
South Rend Tribuna, 20th inst.

In its great desire to impress upon the peopleus idea that the party is in favor of Reform, the sides and platform of the Democratic Natinal Convention leads off a score of charges of constion against the Republican party as follow:

"The disgrace and censure of a Vice-Presided." The very President of this very Democratic intonal Convention, Henry Watterson, editor of a Louisville Courier-Journal, gave the lie to the very charge in his editorial of March 10, 1873; the following frank, manly, and emphatic atment, which he, at the time, had telegraphed a over the United States as an Associated-Press e

THE WIFE AND CHILDREN OF GOV. RAYES.

PRESONT OF JAMES CONCENTRATES.

PRESONT AND THE PROBLEMENT OF JAMES AND CHILDREN OF GOV. HAYES.

Of GOV. Hayes are heliag mooted in the Weet, logging leaves to give you the facts. Gov. Hayes it was not member of the M. B. Church, but is a regular astendanton its services here; and, as the Discipline of that Church allows a minority of Trustees to be men of pool reputation, though hot members of the Church, the Governor is President of our Board of Trustees. Mrs. Hayes is a member if good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church here.

COX AND THE SPAAKERSHIP.

A reporter of the St. Louis Republican, interviewing Sam Gox, said: "I see that, since you departure from Washington, Mitton Sayler has been appointed Speaker por tem. in your place,"

Mr. COX—"Yes; they had no business to do that whatever" (rather angrity).

President Chadbourne, of Williams College, just back from the Republican Convention, asys: "I am more than astiende with our work at Chefunati. Of course, I wanted Bristow; but we have Bristouries. It was a result that no one could dare to hope for at urat. The Convention proved to be, willingly or not, 'a ring-ismaster."

The latest Mys. "ATMES STAW."

The latest Mys. "A trust and the service of the Confederacy during the date of the Cincinnati. Convention.—Springsfeld, Mass. By Equilicans.

AR DECIDENT IN THE CAREER OF HATES.

Agentification of this city, who was an officer in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the service of the Confederacy during the warring all his hopes of fature Presidential honor in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the service of the Confederacy during the warring all his hopes of fature Presidential honor in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the many point in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the many point in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the many point in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the many point in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and the presidential honor in the hands of the intoxicated office

0-

LOCAL.

THE MAYORALTY.

THE MAYORALTY.

A conference of Republicans was held at the Grand Pacific last night to agree upon a gentleman who should receive the nomination for Mayor at the Convention to-day. There was quite a large assemblage of prominent citizens. Ex-Ald. Heath was the favorite, but there was a strong element of opposition in attendance, which made things a little disagreeable for the friends of that gentleman. Towards the close of the meeting it turned out that two meetings had been called for the same time and place and that the difference of opinion was largely attributable to that fact. When this discovery was made there was considerable mirth, and the gatherings which had thus unconsciously mixed up adjourned without taking any action.

All. Aldrich was elected to preside. Mr. H. W. Jackson acted as Secretary.

'In opening the meeting the Chairman stated that its object was to try to unite on a proper candidate for Mayor. He understood this was a Republican gathering.

Mr. Shortall thought if there were any Democrates present they should be requested to stay and join in the deliberations. They wished to have the best man for Mayor, independent of his political bias.

Mr. Larned was of opinion that the meeting was purely Republican. He supposed the object was to unite upon a man to present to the Convention to day as the nominee of the part. The Chairman—That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Larned thought they should have an acter was held on the previous day at which a committee of three was appointed to repair to

THE COMMITT

could be elected. Mr. who was also seen, ex of Heath, with Mur choice. Charley Ham, also in favor of Heath.

Heath was nominated, the Germans he would have great questions at issue of our taxes and economicall side issues were killed danger of the result. But lowed the demagogues and the beer questions. trongly opposed to Mr. He

strongly opposed to Mr. He das.
Mr. Larned wanted to Heath was the best man to something about that gen with the gas companies. No man who would guard the in zons on this important quest like some assurance that Mirely disconnected from all est to the gas companies.
Mr. Montgomery said Mr. assured him that he had no was charged with the gas cohe had endeavored to do about a reduction. BX-ALD. SCHA

in response to an invitation the proposed candidate: Medesire as a member of the was to act honestly said courty; he studied the interevery way. With regard to were honest, law-abiding ture, belonged to the lift the Sunday question, be raised again, they with any party that a candidate not clear on tha Medesity and the state of the lift that the sunday question, and the state of the lift that the sunday question, be the lift that th

man named was capable of If he had a preference for was because the had grapple with all questikely to rise. The Depropose to make a nomina publicans ran a weak man the indoubtedly run some poputhey would go slow and otaking final action.

Mr. Hoffman had seen M stated that he considered acticle.

Aid Beidler was called for quainted personally with a clined speaking on the subjection. Mr. Bonfield advocated for the city. In regipanies, instead of favoring had the final final fought again. The old yinance of the public with the cry of man who, as Chairman of the mittee, had been identified all the financial measures the mite of the control came into the sign the tax-certificates.

Mr. Taylor and the most of the subject of the city of man who, as Chairman of the mittee, had been identified all the financial measures the Mr. Bonfield said for seven the new Council came into the sign the tax-certificates.

Mr. Taylor—Do you know Mr. Bonfield—I am perfect is so.

Rx-Ald, Schaffner—I know

Mr. Boufield—I am perfects so.

Ex-Ald. Schaffner—I know
Mr. Montgomery—I will at
emphatically says that it is as
Mr. J. Shortall thought th
solved itself into a commit
que man. He would like to
in favor of some of the oth
had been mentioned in co
Mayoralty. It, however, th
publican cancus he had noth
The Chairman—That is will
Mr. Shortall—I have not
then.

Mr. Shortall—I have not then.

Mr. Montgomery said, in she merely reported inform gathered in his canvass. He derstood that he was not ma fense of Mr. Heath.

Mr. Strong—I should like Heath was in the last Conne The Chairman—He was C nance Committee.

Mr. Strong—Who appoints Ex-Aid. Schaffner said he Mr. Colvin first, and the n Dixon appointed him.

Mr. Strong—Is it true that THE ISSUE OF THIS ILL Mr. Schaffner—Yes, sir; a Mr. Strong—But you are n Mayor.

Mr. Strong—But you are n Mayor.
Mr. Schaffner—But allow n Mr. Strong—No, sir, I hav me to speak. Reform with thing that went to the marro yas opposed to any man who a plain violation of the Con You could not elect him."
Mr. Schaffner—You can ele agreat deal of wild buncon the certificates. He had style the Law Department, and he the room to say if any certificate the room to say the honest debts of leath required no defense; ifm. im.

Mr. Larned made a strong feath, on the ground that with the late corrupt Admiply the wants of the peaman thoroughly in sympatime whom it was unnecessary

me whom it was unnecessary
add if they wanted to ove
aministration they must
for their efforts in that dir
preminent reason was the il
scip. Could they not, then
the Mayoratty who had not
the late Administration. H
ugainst Mr. Heath, because i
li af him, but he could in
they could run a reform can
they could run a reform can
they aman identified with the
Ex-Aid. Dixon said when
af Mr. Heath it was simply it
tion. His preference was
the could state that no one
id Council for the good
leath had done. It would
to leave this question to the
untrely out of place at this in
Mr. Barker stated that it

own, and who, if proud of anythe career, is of the heartiness of his it. not ready to report, and the informal tank sugposted was had.

Mr. Strong said it was generally agreed two
months ago that the Municipal Government
should be made irrespective of party. He reretted that any change had come over the
minds of leading citizens in this respect. He
minds of leading citizens in this respect.

The bummer element would
combine to defeat the nomination. They should
have side party issues, and try to agree upon
a good man whom all classes of citizens would
espect.

throw aside party issues, and try to agree upon a good man whom all classes of citizens would support.

The Committee above referred to having entered the room, they were called upon to report.

Mr. Leonard Swett said as a member of the Committee he had called upon the Times and State Seatung. Mr. Storey said he was willing to support any good business inan whom they hight nominate. When asked who his preference was, Mr. Storey named Willard Woodard and Mr. Abner Taylor.—He (Mr. S.) suggested the name of Mr. Heath, but Mr. Storey was strong against him, stating that his connection with the previous Administration and his position upon the Finance Committee would not render him acceptable. Mr. Raster and Mr. Hesing were decidedly in favor of Mr. Heath. He had seen a number of people around town, and there were a great many different opinions prevalent. Several gentlemen had spoken of A. M. Wright, others of N. K. Fairbank, others were in favor of Murry Nelson, and others again were in favor of Mr. Heath and Mr. Woodard.

Mr. Barker, another member of the Committee stated that he had seen Mr. Joseph Medill, of This Tribung, whose first choice was Mr. Heath. That gentleman suggested they should see some of the leading Germans and ascertain if Mr. Heath would be acceptable to them; if he was, Mr. Medill was of opinion that he could be elected. Mr. Shuman, of the Journal, who was also seen, expressed himself in favor of Heath, with Murry Nelson for second choice. Charley Ham, of the Inter-Ocean, was also in favor of Heath. A number of Germans were consulted. While they favored Mr. Heath's candidacy, they thought there might be an objection on account of his connection with the late Administration. Mr. Michaelis, of the Number of Continues was similar to that of

fate for the nomination, and would not accept it nominated.

Mr. Michaelis, who was present, said if Mr. Heath was nominated, to be successful with the Germans he would have to declare the two great questions at issue to be the collection of our taxes and economical administration. If all side issues were killed there would be no langer of the result. But as soon as they allowed the demagogues and bummers to raise the beer question against Mr. Heath, they were lost. ost. Mr. Sittig stated that he had had a conversa-tion with Mr. Selpp, the brewer, who was strongly opposed to Mr. Heath.

ATTERSON ON COLPAY.

A Send Tribune, 29th inst.

saire to impress upon the people the
stry is in favor of Reform, the salform of the Democratic Nationals

is off a score of charges of corrupties off a score of charges of corrupties off a score of the corrupt as follows:
and censure of a Vice-President,
indicat of this very Democratic Naton, Henry Watterson, editor of the
ster-Journal, gave the lies to the
site ditorial of March 10, 1873, in
frank, manly, and emphatic state, at the time, had telegraphed all
States as an Associated-Press sta-

respondence New York Herald. three

dve children living and three soon, Birchard Hayes, 22 years tharvard Law School, but is now.

The next, Webb C. Hayes, a coung fellow of 20, is studying at and is Captain of the Cornell of P. Hayes, the third in point of id, and has been at the State llege to some purpose. The Ikussell Hayes, whom the family the per name of "Tuss." He is own of 5 years. The only daughtle, and is 8 years old. She is mother, and has all her mother's

most attractive and lovable womshand, she is wholly unaffected,
sall the natural and spontaneous
girl. She is the life and soul of
er humor and cheerfulness never,
er popularly is very great in this
ate. For the mother of so many
singularly youthful in feature
rown eyes, a regular nose, fi
all, which she dresses in it
ster of a century ago. Her lid
perpetual smile, and as herce
k and animated it may be it
man of much fascination. M
thool at the University of De
te, and completed her educati
emale College in Cincinnati.
relate that when the comment
at this college last week, on c
the Convention, the twenty-r
re Hayes badges out of compstudent whose husband's name
Offic for President. Mrs. Hayes
illicothe. Og. her maiden name
Webb, daughter of Dr. James
Cook, of Chillicothe. It was at
see she Was staying when the
ter husband, Gen. Hayes, being
title of South Mountain. Within
she had started to find him, and
e and perficus adventures, after
ireary nights and days off travel
mostrate and suffering, in a hosre, in Maryland. Mrs. Hayes, in
should be inaugurated next Presde States, is admirably adapted to
es and hespitalities of the White
diling good nature, ready wit,
anner will do much to make
se and its occupants popular
ne family live in an exceedingly
the the State Capitol. Of Course,
vided by the State, but it is very
we by comparison with the mods vicinity. Here any evening,
of the day are over, Mr. Hayes
ting to a few neighbors, recallte war, or perhaps playing with
ss. "or his little daughter Fannie,
ever full of life and merriment,
ring with her merry peals of

LOCAL.

MAYORALTY.

ICAN CONPERENCE.
Republicans was held at the

night to agree upon a gen-id receive the pomination for ovention to-day. There was mblage of prominent citizens, was the favorite, but there

things a little disagreeable that gentleman. Towards the ing it turned out that two a called for the same time and

le difference of opinion was le to that fact. When this hade there, was considerable therings which had thus un-

up adjourned without taking

s elected to preside. Mr. H. as Secretary. meeting the Chairman stated

or. He understood this was ering: uight if there were any Demo-ahould be requested to stay diberations. They wished to be for Mayor, independent of

of opinion that the meeting lican. He supposed the ob-poor a man to present to the as the nominee of the party. That is the way I under-

cht they should have an state candidates.

a meeting of a similar charthe previous day at which a was appointed to report fre

Mr. Larned wanted to know whether Mr. Heath was the best man to run. He had heard something about that gentleman's connection with the gas companies. Now, they required a man who would guard the interests of the citizeus on this important question, and he would like some assurance that Mr. Heath stood entirely disconnected from all questions of interests to the ras companies. trely disconnected from all questions of inter-cet to the gas companies.

Mr. Montgomery said Mr. Heath bimself had assured him that he had no such connection as was charged with the gas companies, and that he had endeavored to do everything to bring about a reduction.

he had endeavored to do everything to bring about a reduction.

EK-ALD. SCHAFFRER, in response to an invitation, gave his views on the proposed candidate: Mr. Heath's constant desire as a member of the Finance Committee was to act honestly and conscientiously by the city; he studied the interests of Chicago in every way. With regard to the Germans, they were honest, law-abiding citzens, and, by nature, belonged to the Republican party. If the Sunday question, however, should be raised again, they would unite with any party that would defeat a candidate not clear on that question. It was Mr. Heath's firm conviction that that question was one of the things of the past, and should not regard a available man of all the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned. His experience in municipal affairs was large, he knew the wants of the city, and would unlabalr.

Ex-Ald, Dixon said he had heard the report of

If he had a preference for ex-Aid. Heath, it was because he had the ability to rapple with all questions that were likely to rise. The Democrats did not propose to make a nomination, but if the Republicans ran a weak man the Democrats would undoubtedly run some popular man. He hoped they would go slow and consider well before taking final action.

Mr. Hoffman had seen Mr. Heath, who had stated that he considered the beer question settled.

Ald. Beidler was called for, but not being acquainted personally with ex-Ald. Heath, be declined speaking on the subject.

Mr. Bonfield advocated the nomination of Mr. Heath, who had always labored in the interest of the city. In regard to the gas companies, instead of favoring their menopoly, Ald. Heath had fought against it.

THE OLD FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Taylor asked how they were going before the public with the cry of reform in favor of a man who, as Chairman of the late Finance Committee, had been identified with and approved all the financial measures that had been passed.

Mr. Bonfield add for several months before the new Council came into office he had refused to sign the tax-certificates.

Mr. Taylor—Do you know that to be so!

Mr. Bonfield—I am perfectly satisfied that it is so.

Ex-Ald. Schaffner—I know it to be so.

Mr. Bonfield—I am perfectly satisfied that it is so.

Ex-Ald. Schaffner—I know it to be so.

Mr. Montgomery—I will state that Mr. Medill emphatically says that it is so.

Mr. J. Shortalf thought the meeting had resolved itself into a committee of defense for one man. He would like to hear an expression in favor of some of the other gentlemen who had been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. H, however, this was merely a Republican cancus he had nothing more to say.

The Chairman—That is what it is.

Mr. Shortall—I have nothing more to say then.

Mr. Shortall—I have nothing more to say then.

Mr. Montgemery said, in stating what he did, he merely reported information that he had gathered in his canvass. He thought it was understood that he was not making a personal defense of Mr. Heath.

Mr. Strong—I should like to ask whether Mr. Heath was in the last Council.

The Chairman—He was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Strong—Who appointed him as such?

Ex-Aid. Schaffner said he was appointed by Mr. Colvin first, and the next year President Dixon appointed him.

Dixon appointed him.

Mr. Strong—Is it true that he was a party to
THE ISSUE OF THIS ILLEGAL PAPER?

Mr. Schaffner—Yes, sir; and so was I.
Mr. Strong—But you are not a candidate for

Mr. Strong—But you are not a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Schaffner—But allow me—
Mr. Schaffner—But allow me—
Mr. Strong—No, sir, I have the floor. Allow me to speak. Reform with him meant something that went to the marrow and bone, and he vas opposed to any man who issued certificates a plan violation of the Constitution. [A voice, "You could not elect him."]

Mr. Schaffner—You can elect him. There was great deal of wild buncombe in reference to be certificates. He had signed on the advice of the Law Department, and he defied any man in the room to say if any certificate had been issued that was not for the payment of a debt regally contracted. The great trouble was that seen refused to pay their taxes, and they then sensured the Finance Committee for trying to any the honest debts of the city. Ex-Ald. Heath required no defense; his acts spoke for him.

pay the henest debts of the city. Ex-Ald. Heath required no defense; his acts spoke for him.

Mr. Larned made a strong speech against Mr. Leath, on the ground that no one connected with the late corrupt Administration would apply the wants of the people. They wanted man thoroughly in sympathy with reform, and me whom it was unnecessary to defend.

MR. SWETT and if they wanted to overthrow the Colvin hiministration they must give some reasons to their efforts in that direction. The most prominent reason was the illegal issue of city in the late Administration. He had no prejudice mainst Mr. Heath, because he had never heard list him, but he could not understand how they could run a reform candidate and then put had made the late abuses.

Li-Ald. Dixon said when he spoke in favor of Mr. Heath it was simply in answer to a question. His preference was Mr. Woodard, but the could state that no one had labored in the id Council for the good of the city as Mr. each had done. It would, however, be wise a leave this question to the Convention; it was attiely out of place at this meeting.

Mr. Barker stated that in speaking of Mr.

certained as a member of the Committee. Mr. Heath, however, was certainly the best man for the nomination, and one who had always labored for the best interests of the municipality. It some of the gentlemen who had opposed Mr. Heath knew of any one else let them name him, and he could be attacked in turn with Mr. Heath. [Laughter.]

Mr. Haskell said they should put a man before the people who stood clear. He knew a man who, if elected, would polish his tombstone with the next eight weeks' work. He referred to

Wentworth, who would be elected cleaner, quicker, and easier than any man who could be nominated.

Col. Ricaby placed the name of Murry Nelson before the meeting.

Mr. Nelson stated that he was not a candidate.

Mr. Nelson stated that he was not a candidate.

Mr. Matson remarked that the feeling on the West Side was in favor of Monroe Heath.

Mr. Scanlon expressed a similar view.

The Chairman said he had made

A DISCOVERY.

Two meetings had adjourned to that room at the same time—one, the Manicipal Reform Club, and the other a meeting of Republican citizens. The meeting he intended to attend was one of straight out-and-out Republicans. The politics of the Reform Club he did not know. For himself, he would vote for Monroe Heath. That gentleman was not his first choice, but he had been misrepresented. He did not think any one need be ashamed of Mr. Heath's nomination, and he thought every Republican would support him if the Convention should place him before the people. [Applause.]

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

LORENZ BRENTANO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The office of Mayor, soon to be vacant, must be filled by an election on the 12th. Many good names have been mentioned, names of gentlemen who are doubtless well qualified for the position. But I desire to suggest the name of a well-known and very popular citizen, who is pre-eminently qualified for Mayor. From his earliest manhood he has been a leading spirit among the people, and has enjoyed their suffrages and their confidence. He was Mayor of the City of Manheim in Germany, when comparatively a youth. He was also a member of the Parliament at Frankfort and was afterthe Parliament at Frankfort, and was afterwards elected President of the Republic of Baden, which his genius, eloquence, and great influence had mainly contributed to revolutionize, and whose people, instead of the Grand Duke, were made sovereigns. After the republic was overthrown by the aid of Austria, President Brentano, who, with many other heroes and patriots (among them Siegel and Hecker), were condemned to death as traitors, sought an asylum in this country, and for over seventeen years has made Chicago his home. Although an able lawyer, he was a grand success as an editor, as all the patrons of the Illinois Staats-Zeiteng, which he made the leading German paper in the West in 1860, will bear witness. Mr. Brentano ably and creditably served our city in the Legislature, and also in the Board of Education. He is a large property-holder, and in every way greatly interested in the growth and prosperity of our city. His election would insure a first-class man as our Mayor; one who would be a credit to our city, and capable of discharging his duties with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of our people.

George M. Bogue for Congress.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 30.—I noticed in the Jour of the 20th inst. an article suggesting Mr. Bogue for Representative to Congress, calling attention to his qualifications and peculiar fit-ness for the position, among which are his "known integrity" and "superior business ca-

pacity."
While in the County Board and in the Legiscess in every respect satisfactory to all, and, as stated in the article alluded to, he is as stated in the article aliuded to, he is "an active, energetic worker, and from the ranks of the people with his known qualifications would make a race that would give us thousands majority where we were ignominiously defeated in the last Congressional canwass. These sentiments are freely spoken wherever his name has been mentioned. His modesty may make him hesitate with regard to becoming a candidate for Congressional honors, but the time has come when the office must seek the man, and not the man seek the office."

I have quoted from that article because it expressed so clearly the sentiments of people so often expressed that there seems no diversity of opinion as to his being just the man for the place. In fact, I have heard no contrary opinion expressed.

His character as a man, his unswerving fidelity to right principles, his capacity for presenting business matters to others in such a manner as

to right principles, his capacity for presenting business matters to others in such a mamner as to lead them to adopt correct views, peculiarly fit him to enter successfully upon Congressional duties, with the assurance that his influence would be felt and just and proper legislation for our district secured. Give us George M. Bogue for Congress, and our district will be ably and successfully represented.

Vox POPULL

THE MAYOR QUESTION.

To the Entor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 30.—It is of no use for the "Municipal Reform Club" to come together, early and late, in order to find a man who can worthily represent our city as Mayor, when they have no other material at their disposal than have no other material at their disposal than professional politicians, and the like. If Colvin is to be bounced, let his successor be a well-known business man,—a man endowed with those qualifications which are so disgusting to a politician, viz.: honesty, integrity, ability, and worth. Now, cannot these influential gentlemen of whom the Reform Club is composed persuade some well-known business man to accept the position, and help our half-rained city out of her present dilemma? Give us such men as Mr. Field or C. P. Kellogg,—men whose names are a household word in every part of the city. The latter gentleman would be especially acceptable. He would get the vote of all nationalities, as he employs 2,000 Scandinavians and 3,000 Germans. He is about the only man who could buck against Colvin. Put up such a man as Heath, and Colvin will run against him, if for nothing alse, to spite the people.

A VOTER.

SMITH'S TALENTED BIRD. Some of the Prominent Traits of His Char SECOND WARD.

better man, that man must be accepted in his place.

Mr. Smeltz is a grocer at 283 Blue Island avenue, and is a man generally respected.

A meeting of the Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Ward was held at No. 515 Milwaukeelavenue, last evening, the object being to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the President and other officers. Anton Detmer was called to the chair temporarily. The balloting for President resulted in the election of Ald. Ryan, who, upon taking the chair, spoke of the honor conferred upon him, and made reference to the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, which was listened to in painful silence. Joseph Sokup was elected Vice-President, Emily Leeboy, Secretary, and Peter Conrad, Treasurer. The name of the Club was changed to the Tilden and Hendricks Democratic Club, and the meetadjourned for one week.

adjourned for one week.

Next Monday night, at Farwell Hall, it is proposed to hold a grand mass-meeting of the business and laboring men of Chicago who are opposed to the contraction policy of the two old parties. The Hon. Jesse Harper, of Danville, Ill., Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, the Hon. I. Donnelly, of St. Paul, and Sydney Myers, Esq., of this city, will address the people. A Glee Club will sing some stirring greenback songs.

SEVENTI-WARD DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Club of the Seventh Ward met at No. 270 Blue Island avenue last evening.

The Democratic Club of the Seventh ward met at No. 270 Blue Island avenue last evening. The President, James Rochford, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held Wednesday night having been read and approved, T. M. Halpin offered the following resolution, which

djourned for one week.

SECOND WARD.

FRENDENT ANTHONY RESIONS.

The Second Ward Republican Club held a meeting last eventing at No. 518 State street, with the Hon. Elliott Anthony, President, in the chair. The Chair stated that since last meeting he had a moved from this into the Eightsenth Ward, and therefore tendered his resignation as President of the Club, and made a pleasant allusion to the harmony which has existed in the ward among the Republicans, and which had given him so ment pleasure in presiding over the deliberations of the Club. Its wholesome to fluence in the ward was alieded to in electing good Aldermen and other city officers. He parted from them with regret. He heped they would elect a good presiding officer. They were about to go into an important political contest. He wanted a good man nominated for Mayormen whom they could support. The Tresidential election was approaching, and it behooved them to keep up a perfect organization. He regarded Hayes and Wheeler as earnest and nonest men, who meant reform. The Democratic party had put up two strong men. Mr. Tilden had behind him a strong monep power. He had the railroad interest at his back, which amounted to more than \$1,000,000.000. He was a railroad man. The public would note oppose the control of the composition is politics. He gave a brief description of Hendricks are altroad man, the composition is politics. He gave a brief description of Hendricks. Guring the composition is politics. He gave a brief description of Hendricks. Guring the warm of the purpose of electing a heavy warm of the purpose of electing this. Finance could not be controlled by legislation. Resumption would come when the golphe would oppose them. The finding Mr. Hendricks, during the War, in Indiana, was in sympathy with the men who be controlled by legislation. Resumption would come when the golphe would oppose them, the finding man the purpose of electing a new Tresident. Carried.

Mr. Actorn moved that when the Chap had been the purpose of electing a new Tresident. Carried. Mr. Anthony w

eat, and the night they had the Republican mass meeting here he roosted on the chandelier in the hall, and every time Gen. Bellar made a good point that chicken would cackle and flap his wings as muchas to say 'There's my sentiments!' And on the day of the parade he turned out and followed the last wagon, keeping step with the music, and never dropping out of line but once, when he stopped to fight a Democratic rooster belonging to Byerly, who was on the Democratic ticket. And in the morning, after the Republicans had won, he just got on the fence out here and crowed so vociferously you could have heard him across the river, particularly when I run up the American flag and read the latest returns. WHEREAS, The Hon. Elliott Anthony has m rom the ward, and tendered his resignation resident of the Second Ward Republican Club from the ward, and tendered his resignation as President of the Second Ward Republican Club: Resolved, That we regret the loss in him of an able and efficient executive officer, an earnest, active Republican, and a citizen of the ward for whom we have the highest regard.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Club be tendered to him for his earnest and efficient labors during the last campaign, and the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged them as President of this Club.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, after which the Club adjourned for one week.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, after which the Club adjourned for one week.

MINOR MATTERS.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club held its regular weekly meeting at the corner of Fourteenth and Haisted streets last night, Mr. T. T. Prosser in the chair.

Mr. Prosser was called upon for the views of the West End Club given at a meeting which he had attended. He explained the position of that Club to be perfect independence of any other. It intended to nominate an Alderman on its own hook, without accepting any assistance from the East End Club. Mr. Prosser said he had made a proposition for action in concert, but his proposition was voted down. He then urged the Club to refrain from going over to the Democrate, as such a course was always an injury to a Republican club.

A motion was made to lay the matter over until the next meeting, but this seemed to find no favor, and another motion was made to prothat Club to be perfect independence of any other. It intended to nominate an Alderman on its own hook, without accepting any assistance from the East End Club. Mr. Prosser said he had made a proposition for action in concert, but his proposition was voted down. He then urged the Club to refrain from going over to the Democrats, as such a course was always an injury to a Republican club.

A motion was made to lay the matter over until the next meeting, but this seemed to find no favor, and another motion was made to proceed immediately to a nomination. The motion prevailed unanimously.

Mr. Gardiner moved the appointment of a committee of five to select and submit good names for the nomination. Adopted.

The committee reported the name of John Smeltz. One of the Committee proposed John Derickson.

Mr. Gardiner moved that Mr. Smeltz be the nominee, and that the Club pledge him their support. He spoke of Mr. Smeltz as a good Republican and an honest man, and he thought it time for one honest man to represent the ward.

Mr. Smeltz was called for, and, thanking the Club for the honor, said he thought it should have been bestowed on an American. He believed it selfish that the Germans should monopolize the offices, for Americans better understood the manners and customs of the people. The ward has been disgraced by former representatives, who had gone in for money, and not the honest discharge of duty. Yet a man could be an Alderman without being a bummer, and he hoped the coming man, whoever may be selected, would go into the Council in the interest of the people. He deprecated the division in the Republican party in the ward, which might militate against the election of a Republican, and he hoped the Club would reconsider the vote nominating him (the speaker), in the hope that it would bring harmony and peace and success.

Complimentary speeches were made by Mr. Martin announced that Mr. Enoch Colby, the President of the Club, had left the ward, and he moved the election of another President.

Mr. James Duguit, Mr

FAVORITE

THE PUREST STIMULANT. The Finest Whisky Known. oth Ward J. K. VANDUZER SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 25 CENTS. SOLD BY 128 LAKE-ST.,

NEW FURLICATIONS.

FOR THE

night having been read and approved, T. M. Halpin offered the following resolution, which was adopted thanimously:

Resolved. That this Club accepts and ratifies the ticket nominated at St. Louis, and individually and collectively its members pledge themselves to work unceasingly for the success of the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

A resolution was adopted changing the name of the Club from the "Seventh Ward Democratic Club."

Speeches were made by T. M. Halpine, James Reckford, Michael Fields, candidate for Alderman to fill Hidreth's vacancy, and others.

The Club then adjourned.

DISAPPOINTED.

There was considerable disappointment felt in certain circles of the Democracy yesterday. In the cartain circles of the Democracy yesterday, and preparations were made to give him a royal reception. A reception committee went to the Alton depot to bear him in triumph from the cars to a gorgeous carriage in waiting. Barney Allen was on hand. Tom Hynes liad been consulted, and agreed to unloose an extra tiger. The sports at The Store provided a new set of keno cards, and everything possible was done to make the Grand Sachem's visit a pleasant one. He failed to show up, and in consequence there is much wailing among the faithful. 20 WEEKS, for \$1.50. POSTAGE PREPAID.

Profusely Illustrated by Campaign Pictures, Nast's Cartoons, Views of the Centennial Exhibition, Portraits, Caricatures, &c., &c.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! GOV. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES' GRAND MARCH, with a fine portrait. Music of the best. By E. Mack. 40 cents.

Our new Church Music Book for 1876-77, commends itself at once by the variety, freshness, and musical excellence of its contents. By L. O. Extension. Single copy, \$1.38. Per dozen, \$12. WELCOME TO ALL NATIONS,

GOOD NEWS!

SANFORD'S Jamaica Ginger

THE QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAI-CA GINGER, CHOICE ARO-MATICS, AND FRENCH BRANDY. A preparation so elegantly flavored and medicinally effective as to utterly surpass all previous preparations of crude ginger and household remedies for the relies and cure of diseases and allments incidensal to the Summer and Winter Seasons, and to sudden changes of temperature.

It Instantly Relieves OHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHEA,
DVSPNOPDY

THE SUBSTITUTION
BRANDY FOR ALCOP
the die of the True Ja
ca Ginger, of their ow
lection and imperiation
with cle

DYSENTERY. SEA-SIUKNESS, anything before company thing before company thing before company thing the most bitter opportunity of the mos

FEVERISH

SYMPTOMS,

OATARRHAI

CATARRHAI

SOAL CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS,
NEURALGIO
and
RHEUMATIO
BYMPTOMS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
FLATULENOY,
RISING
OF FOOD,
MAKES
GINGER TEA,
MAKES
IOE WATER
HARMLESS,
IS GOOD
POB ALLAGES,

Two thousand gallons are always tept made long the advance of consumption, by advance of consumption, by advance of consumption, and consumption to advance of consumption, and the test of consumption to a provement in labor-swring approximate to adopt the secondary and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance and profit is adopted so as to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance and profit is adopted so as to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance and profit is adopted so as to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance and profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a maintenance and the profit is advanced for a supposite to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a maintenance and the profit is advanced for a supposite to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a maintenance and the profit is advanced for a supposite to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a maintenance and the profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a supposite to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a supposite to permit the use of costly materials and yes rectain a profit. The bottling maintenance are advanced for a supposite the profit of the

washington's Boyhood.

Dr. Lossing in Potter's American Monthly.

It (Stratford House) is only a mile from the birth-place of Washington, and stood in the midst of a highly cultivated country, dotted with the mansions of people who formed a very refined society. There Washington and Richard Henry Lee undoubtedly often played together, and within that mile between the dwellings was the scene of the following correspondence when they were boys only 9 years old, there being only a few weeks' difference between their ages. Little Lee wrote:

Pa brought me two pretty books full of pictures he got them in Alexandria they have pictures of dogs and cats and tigers and elefants and ever so many pretty things cousin bids me send you one of them it has a picture of an elefant and a little indian boy on his back like uncle jo's sam pa says if I learn my tasks good he will let uncle jo bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come to see me

To this note little Washington replied:

Dran Dicky I thank you very much for the pretty picture book you gave me. Sam asked me to show him the pictures and I showed him all the pletures in it; and I read to him how the tame Elephant took care of the master's little boy, and put him on his back and would not let anybody touch his master's son. I can read three or four pages sometimes wi hout missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you and stay all day with you next week if it be not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture book you gave me but I musn't tell you who wrote the poetry:

G. W. 's compliments to R. H. L. And like his book full well. Henceforth will count him his friend. And hopes many happy days he may spend. Your good friend, Goodow Mashington.

The "poetry" was written, it is said, by Mr. Howard, a gentleman who used to visit at the house of Mrs. Washington.

and he moved the election of allother freedent.

Mr. James Duguit, Mr. T. T. Prosser, and Mr. G. W. Gardiner were nominated. Mr. Gardiner declined on account of ill-health.

Mr. Duguit was elected by acclamation, Mr. Prosser having declined to run.

Mr. Smeltz was then called upon again to state whether or not he would accept the nomination, and in a brief speech he announced his acceptance, with the understanding that he should canvass the ward, and if he could find a better man, that man must be accepted in his place. Royal Gleve-Cleaning.

A Paris glove-cleaner, who only charges 10 sous per pair, has an immense custom through placing in his window gloves which he professes to have cleaned for Queen Victoria, Emperor Francis Joseph, King Victor Emmanuel, and a violet pair for Cardinal Antonelli. When a customer recently remarked to the successful tradesman that it must have cost his august patrons a large amount of postage to send their gloves for cleaning, he promptly replied: "Oh! it costs them nothing; they send them to me in their Ambassadors' mail-bags, which pass free, you know."

CORNER CLARK. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

AND THE CENTENNIAL.

IIILY 1 to NOVEMBER 11, inclusive,

Persons desiring to have HARPER'S WEEKLY from the opening of the Centennial Exhibition (May 10, 1876), previous to the first of July. can obtain it

THE SALUTATION!

written by Dr. O. W. Holmes to Keller's American Hymn, to be sung at July 4th Centennial celebra-tion, Philadelphia. Octave form for Societies, 10 cents.

CENTENNIAL HYMN, as sung at the Opening of the Exhibition. Words by Whitter. Music by Parke. In Sheef Music, 30 cts; Octavo form for Societies, 10 cts. Arranged for Orchestra, 51.

CENTENNIAL COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SONGS. Elegant and attractive volume. Paper, 40 cts.; Boards, 50 cts.

GOOD NEWS is the taking name of one of the prettiest and best of Sabbath-School Song Books ever made. Send for specimen pages (free) or specimen copy (35 cts).

Any Book or Piece sent, post-paid, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON, & CO., 71 Broadway, Successors to Lee & Walker, New York.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 Paid a Profit of during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book contain-ing full information sent on any local

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1.000. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brok-ers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of legit make character, which frequently pay from tye to the control of the same in the same of the control of the second of the same in the same of the control of the second of the same of the same of the same of the same focks bought and carried as long at dealers on deposit

OFTHE 100th ANNIVERSARY

Glorious Republic!

Arranged by the CHICAGO TURN GEMEINDE.

MONDAY, July 5pils, and Concert.

TUESDAY, July 4-Grand Parade-SpeechesMusic by Johnny Hand's Centennial Band-Ascension of the Balloon 'Chicago,' etc. etc.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, and Illumination of the Grove.

Tickets, 25 cents, each day.

THE COMMITTES.

SECOND WEEK OF SHOOK & PALMER'S

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE CO. Monday, July 3, first production in Chicago of iginal version of Offenbach's most popular opera.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, veaday—Le Vie Parisienne. Wednesd y—Madam got. Thursday—Girode-Giroffs. Friday—Benefit of nee. Saturday—Only Aimee Matines. Populs cas. Admission, \$1: Reserved Seata, \$1.50; Ga y, 50e. Box Office opens this morning.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

FULL CHORUS and ensemble. Adah Richmond's special version of Boucleanit's ARRAH-NA-POGUE,

THE COLISEUM.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SEWING MACHINES. St. Vitas' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irrita tions. Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Costusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Seroness and Pain'is Any Part of the Body. From an Old Physician.

Gentlemen: I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the Voltaic Plasters in my practice, and have never known them to fall in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Very truly yours.

Bucksport, Me., May 27. W. C. COLLINS, M. D. If your Druggist is out of them, send us 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, and we will send them by return mail, carefully wrapped and warranted perfect. WEEKS & POTTER, Prop'rs, Boston, Muss,

\$500 REWARD will be paid for a bettle of any other Extract or Essence of Jamaica Ginger if found to equal it in fine flavors, purity, and prempt medical effect. Sold by all Wholesaie and Retail Druggists, Grecers, and dealers in medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages of one dozen to obtain the trial bettles for free distribution. WEERS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesaic Druggists, Boston.

ELECTRIC BATTERY

SUMMER BESORTS. CONGRESS HALL, New Four-Story Brick Hotel, on the Eu-ELM-AV., BELOW FORTY-SECOND-ST.,

directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties.

Tzuxis—One dollar per day.

W. H. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

W. H. BARER & CO., Philadelphia.

The WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, at SHAR4N SPRINGS, NEW YORK, is pariloularly efficacious in Encumatic Complaints, Sciatios, Gout. Nouraigls, Prailysia, Culantella for the control of the control of

WEST END HOTEL LONG BRANCH.

This Hotel, with large additions and improvements, consisting of SEVENTY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining-room, a Hot and Cold Sea-Water Bathing Establishment, etc., WILL OPEN JUNE 15. Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel. PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H., Will be opened June 1 for the Bes-

son of 1876. GEO. G. LONGEE, Proprietor. LAKE HOUSE, Fruitport, Mich., now open for guests, in connection with see Ponona House grounds and mineral spring; also cot ages ready for guests; bowling, boating, fishing, tc. Rates \$1.50 per day. Special rates by the reek.

M. B. CONVERSE, Proprietor.

THE WINDSOR, OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. This new and first-cass Hotel, occupying the most commanding position on Broadway, and over-tooking Congress Park, will be ready for the reception of guests, Jude 15th, 1876. JOHN B. POOLE, Proprietor FRUIT JARS.

Mason's Quarts \$1.50 per dozen. At HICKSON'S, 113 East Madison-st. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS Architects' Stationery, Mathematical In-struments, Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, &c. ABBOTT & TYLEB, 56 Madison-st., bet. State and Wabash-av. JETTINE.

gives a jet black and more permanent gloss to indies' and children's shoes than any other dressing. Ask for JETTINS, and do not be persuaded to take an inferiorarticle, Sold by Druggists, Shoe Stores, &c

DENTISTRY

J. S. MARSH removed to No. 240 Wabash-sv., corner of Jackson-st. If you want a set of teeth that food of any kind cannot get under, and will not get loose and drop out, please give me a call, for I can do this; if not, you need not pay one cent.

L. S. MARSH.

OFFICE OF THE CORPTROLLER OF COURSEROW, }

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicagon of the control of the co

OF OUR

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

UNION SOUARE THEATRE CO MONDAY EVENING, June 26, 1878, grand re-

Re-entree, after her most brilliant European triumph, of Mile. MARIE AIMER, the Queen of Opera Bourge,

Monday, June 26, and during the week. First seek of the ORIGINAL TENNESSEE JUBILEE SINGERS. Miss Adriunne Grey, Gussie McCain. Long and Williams, Geo. Wood. Re-engagement of the VAIDIS SISTERS. All the old favorities retained. Every evening at 8, and Sanday afternoon at 3. Admission, 25 cents.



EDUCATIONAL. BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES. LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA:

Afford the highest intellectual and Christian edu-cation to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at very moderate charges. The Colleges are one mile apart, and are, both supplied with an able staff of experienced resident European teachers. HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS'. Head Master-Rev. CANON SWEATMAN, M. A. \$250 per annum, including all charges.

HELLMUTH LADIES COLLEGE. Reduction to clergymen. Yearly cholarships on very advantageous terms. Next is in commences Sept. 15.

WILLISTON SEMINARY. WILLISTON SEMINARY.

EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

The thirty-sixth year will be to Aug. as. Examination of candidates Aug. 30, g of a Mag. The second three years. Preparation for the second years are the second years of the second years of the years of the second years of the second years of the second years of the English Department, recently the Frofs. Curtius in Berlin and Leipsic Rowell Fariah. A. M., Master in the English Department, secondly Master of the English Department of the Workship of the Master of the English Department of the Workship of the Master of the English Department of the Workship of the Master of t

Treasurer of Williston Seminary.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON
(Lese Principal of Bresiford Academy) will receive
into her Home. 100 Charles-st. Boston, Mass., a
limited number of young Ladies, to be under her
immediate care and instruction in all the branches
of an English Education. Superior oppertunities
afforded for the study of the higher English branches,
the Ancient and Modem Languages, Music, and
Palnting. Special attention given to the health of
Pupils. Miss Johnson refers by permission to Prof.
8. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theological Seminary. ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago, Ill. Next school year will commence Monday, Sept. 11, 1876. Indorsed and patronized by the most emi-nent citizens of Chicago and vicinity. MRS. L.N. CUTTER, formerly Head Assistant Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for circular to Principal, Elmhurst, DaPage Co., Ill. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

(Reopens Wednesdey, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
eting and by School; Latin. English and Prench
Prench is the language of the family.
1527 and 1529 Spruce-st. Philadelphia, Penn.
MADAME D'RERVILLY, Principal. HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCES-tor, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits. C. B. MET-CALF, A. M., Supt. LINEYS Family School for young ladies and children. Hadley. Hampshire County, Mass.

W SST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular. NOTICE.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

GRAND UNION HOTEL opposits Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to lioted free: 330 clegant rooms. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial. CORPOBATION NOTICE.

LEGAL

OHIOAGO, MILWAUKHE & ST. PAUL RATLEDAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Campi-sts. Tickes Office, ed South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hotze, and at Depot.

HALINOIS CENTRAL RAHLROAD, , foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-according to the Concest 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINUT RAILEGAL Depots, foot of Lake-st. Indianaw, and Skrieenth st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., and st depots

PACIFIC AND CHICAGO LIER.
Ticket Offices. So Clarket, Falmer House,
Facilic, and at depot, 127 Michigan Av., corne
son. Trails leave from Expedition Building.

PITTSBURG. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAII

ACCOUNT OF STREET STREE

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sta Chartered by the State of Hitnois for the express pose of giving immediate relief in all cases of prichards, and urinary diseases in all their compiler forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has seen the head of the profession for the past 20 years. As experience are all important. Seminal Weaks night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost hood, cas positively be curred. Ladies wanting the delicate attention, call or write. Framus home for delicate attention, call or write.

PRIVATE LISHED DR. CLARKE.

MEDICAL SOURCE Fig. 1 IN THOUSENESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

chery fail. If IN THOURS, or sairs do to consail him on or by letter. He uses no curr, but curre according to the current according t

DR. C. BIGELOW

DR. LYON 認識 meulties. My colebrated french Ferodice ops, also Specific, the only stree powentry? Marriage Guide, illustrated do large clas-c; with free cription. \$1.00. Corresponden-natial. Only or wite, with stamp, in to: with freeriction, \$1.00 Correspondence conductated and or write, with stamp, is English Prench, or German.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean

NO PAY!! Dr. Kean

175 South Clark-st., owner of Merene, Chi May be consulted, personally or by mail. Free of chases on all chromic or nervous discusses. Discusses or the state of the consultation of the con

PRESCRIPTION FRI
For the speedy care of feeting Weak
Manhood, and all discretes heregist on
cretions or excess. Any fraging has
ents. Address DAYINGS. Co.,
Rew York.

Forty Swede and German laborers will be ent Monday by the Young Men's Christian As-

sociation free employment bereau, 145 Fifth avenue, to Onio to work on railroads. ne temperature yesterday, as observed by asse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as wa: 8 a. m., 68 degrees; 10 a. m., 72; 12 m., p. m., 77; 8 p. m., 67. Barometer, 8 a. m., 9.13; 8 p. m., 29.

The New York delegation to the St. Louis Convention arrived here yesterday morning by the Illinois Central Railroad, and immediately ett for the East by the Michigan Central. The train was profusely decorated with flags and

Patrick Martin, of No. 273 Hanover street, while coupling cars yesterday on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, near Sixteenth street, was accidentally caught between two freight cars, and rather badly squeezed. The injuries, it is thought, will not prove fatal.

Prof. L. D. Mansfield has been called by telegraph to Nyack, N. Y., to attend the funeral of his brother, Mr. John L. Mansfield, formerly a resident of Decatur in this State, and Vice-President of the First National Bank, who died suddenly of paralysis of the heart on the 24th

Annie Sappner, an attractive young Bohemian miss of 20 summers, is missing from her home in Milwaukee, and is supposed to be wrongfully detained or imprisoned by some one in this city. At the instance of Adam Regner, of No. 23 Beaubien street, Milwaukee, the case was yesterday given to the Chicago detectives.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning lenry Kolling, an employe in David Goodwile's box factory on Ohio street, was struck in ne chest by a board that jumped out of the ceder, and was almost instantly killed. He as taken to his residence on Butterfield alley, etween Rees and Blackhawk streets. He was German by birth and only 18 years of age. The Coroner held the inquest and returned a erdict in accordance with the facts.

The inquest held by the Coroner yesterday upon the woman who had both legs crushed off by a railroad accident at the Eighteenth and Arnold street crossing of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, resulted in a verfichigan Southern Railroad, resulted in a veriet of accidental death and in the acquittal of homas Hogan, the engineer. Hogan was acrdingly set at liberty. Neither the name nor sidence of the woman could be ascertained by a Coroner, and consequently the remains go an unmarked grave in the Potter's Field.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the Erecutive Committee on Arrangements for the Moody and Sankey meetings, who will have charge of the finances and the erection of a suitable building for the meetings to be held in our city this fail: T. W. Harvey, Chairman; G. M. High, Treasurer; Charles H. Carr, Cyrus Bentley, E. W. Blatchford, E. S. Wells, L. P. Morehouse, S. Johnson, S. R. Thatcher, Jr. All desirous of adding in the work of erecting this building may forward their money or subscriptions to Charles H. Carr, acting Treasurer, 120 LaSalle street.

e Women's Christian Temperance Union its regular monthly meeting yesterday ning at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 148 Madison at with Mrs. Holyoke, in the absence of Willard, President, in the Chair. A reus service preceded the business portion of neeting. Reports of the meetings at the ner's Home. Bethel Home, and other places received, and were regarded as encouraging as decided to discontinue the Sunday serie in the M. E. Church Block during July and ust. The Treasurer, Mrs. George Rounds, altted the monthly report. Total amount occipts, \$368.36; expenses \$216.96; balance and, \$51.40.

hand, \$51.40.

Judge Moore yesterday handed a reporter a py of a paper published in his old Kentucky me, and directed his attention to an account a reunion of the soldiers of 1812 recently held Paris. The assemblage was, perhaps, as rearkable a body as ever came together. The ungest person was 79 years of age, and the lest 93. Among the number was Gen. Leslie with and Judge J. R. Curry, in whose office died Moore read law. In the list of those who died died during the year was Michael Mosby, ed 102 years, a member of the family to which e guerilia Mosby of the late rebellion belongs.

ere are at the Madison Street Station two omen, who are awaiting the necessary ts to send them to the Insane Asylum. innents to send them to the Insane Asylum.

In the past two weeks no less than five in
persons have been locked up at this sta
, and when it is considered that each of

n had to be heavily ironed during the time
is or her confinement, owing to the lack of

per accommodations, the folly and injustice
keeping such persons in station
than County Isli he proper accommodations, the folly and injustice of keeping such persons in station-nouses rather than the County Jail be-comes at once apparent. If the stations were supplied with straight-jackets and other appurtenances for the insane, and if one or two of the cells were fitted up in such a manner as to keep lunatics from battering their brains out gainst the stone walls, it would greatly alleviate sufferings of the unfortunates. The proof place for all lunatics would seem to be the punty Jail, but the law rules it otherwise.

Am g the many pleasurable events of the past we was a picnic at Kankakee, given by Peter Days, Esq., Land-Commissioner of the lipicois Cet. Esq., Land-Commissioner of the wite, to some Railroad, and his accomplished which the second confirmation of the lipicois Central the cet. Daggy furnished one of the Railroad Company of the Illinois Central the occasion. The fresh from the shops, for lipitfully on the banks, the Kankakee River and in boat-riding. Aft the Kankakee River and in boat-riding. Aft the Kankakee River in the car to return, they were all seated in the car to return, they were entertained by Miss Jennett. Jackson, who conduct the which was received and rounds of applause. The Rev. Dr. Warren we then called to preside over the further deliberations of the party, and resolutions flattering to the host and himself by Mr. Charles Holland were adopted, with three rousing cheers, led by the Chairman. The party reached the city at about 9 o'clock in the evening safe and happy. It was altogether a most enjoyable occasion.

o'clock in the evening safe and happy. It was altogether a most enjoyable occasion.

Louise Brisbois, a rather attractive Freach-Canadian girl, whose father is said to be a wealthy contractor in Montreal, was yesterday morning at 10 o'clock taken into the Madison Street Station in a dying condition. She was found lying in an insensible swoon on the floor of a Halsted street notion shop, and, being taken to the drug-store on the corner of Halsted and Madison street, for treatment, was at once recognized as the woman who had but a short time before purchased four grains of morphine. By direction of City Physician Dunne, a most enthusiastic does of walking was given her, and she was kept on a fast tramp from the time she was brought into the station until quite a late hour in the afternoon. Even then she was more dead than allve, owing to the powerful effects of the drug, which had permented every portion of her system. The cause of her committing so rash a deed is the old story of woman's wrongs. She had but recently arrived in this city, and while here was an inmate of a house of prostitution on West Washington street, and, becoming disgusted with a life so far removed from the easy one she had formerly led, she determined upon nucide. If she recoveres,—and there is no reason why she will not,—she promises to reform and return to her father's household if he is willing to receive her.

LOUISE HAWTHORNE.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Testerday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the last sad rites over the remains of Louise Hawthorne were performed at the Tremont House, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Holy Catholic Church. The arrangements for the funeral were complete. The three finely furnished ladies' parlors of the hotel were used, and the preparations were left in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. H. Warfield, Mr. E. W. Eldridge, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nye. That the dead actress, whose untimely end had cast a dark thadow over the community, was a great favorite, and had found true friends in our theatre-goust, was evinced by the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present, representing the citie of Chicago society. Miss Hawthorne was loved by the community because she was endowed with rare powers and led a blameless and happy life. Here, in this city, she really carned her first fame upon the boards, and here ast tragically inded her prosperously opening career. The ast time the deceased appeared upon the stage was Saturday evening a week ago, at McVicker's Theatre, when she played Julies to the balcony scene. Miss Hawthorne was happy in Chicago. She loved the great-hearted city, and her wish has been realized! Thursday last a week ago she laughingly remarked to Miss Hudson and a company of friends who were in her room in the Tremont House that

mated. At the head of the closed coffin stood a broken column of white flowers and tuberoses, the gifts of the attaches of Hooley's Theatre. Upon a table at the side stood a green-ivy cross, interspersed with immortelles, tea-roses, and tuberoses. It was the gift of the Juion Square Company. A wreath and anchor were the gift of Mr. James O'Nelli. George Morton, husband of the deceased, had placed upon the centre of the coffin a wreath, in the middle of which was the name "Louise" in immortelles. Miss Booth sent an exquisitely-designed cross. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nye contributed a beautiful cross of white flowers. The Union Square Company also contributed an oval. In the centre, worked in variegated immortelles, was the name "Louise." Mr. and Mrs. H. Warfield furnished a triumphal wreath and a star, which were placed at the footened. Mr. and Mrs. H. Warfield furnished a triumphal wreath and a star, which were placed at the foot of the coffin. Mr. J. B. Jefferey, of the Journal, furnished an anchor, composed of tpa-roses and tuberoses, which was accompanied by a sympa-hetic note. furnished an anchor, composed of tas-roses and tuberoses, which was accompanied by a sympathetic note.

THE REV. FATHER NOONAN,

of St. Mary's Church, corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue, conducted the ceremonies. He recited the impressive burial service and prayers of the Catholic Church, and at the conclusion said that if the remains had been taken to St. Mary's Church' perhaps the services might have been conducted with still greater solemnity. This was but another practical instance of the suddenness with which any of them might be called away. He admonished his hearers to be always prepared, and he implored all to be ready for the great call which would certainly be made upon them some day. He did not know the decased, and therefore was not prepared to speak as he would like to have done. Her demise showed that in the midst of life they were in death. It was but three days ago that he had performed the last sad rites in a similar case, and in his brief experience in the ministry he had been taught by several such cases that they should always be ready. They well knew the words of the poet, "That this world was but a stage." How sadly this was realized in this instance! How sadly this lady had made her exit, and when least expected! This person had retired to rest. She did not dream when going to sleep that she would so soon be ushered into eternity. Death came when least expected. He took this occasion to warm his hearers to be prepared for the great and dreadful hour. If they were prepared they would die happily and be saved to eternity. He admonished them to "Watch and pray, for ye know not what day and hour ye may be called."

The address concluded the ceremonies, after which the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery, where they will be critombed until fall, and then taken East.

The THEATRICAL PROFESSION
was represented at the funeral by Mr. George.

CITY FINANCES.

A PRIVATE CONSULTATION.

There was a very important meeting held ves-

Association. The object was to secure relief

for the city from the pressing burden of debt. There were present Ald. McOrea, Aldrich, Briggs, Rosenberg, of the Council Finance

Committee; Comptroller Farwell; ex-Comp-

troller Derickson; City-Clerk Butz; Treasurer Briggs; Ald. Kirk, Beidler, Throop; Commis-

Tuley; Mr. Billings, President of the West-

Mr. Farwell stated to the assemblage
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION
as concisely as possible, and showed how much
was the actual debt, and how much was coming
due in a short time. The employes also were
not paid in full, and there were sundry other
expenses which would have soon to be met.
The members of the Finance Committee then
said what they knew about it, and Mr. Prindiville told about the public improvements now
under way, the various viaducts, the West-Side
Pumping-Works, the Fullerton avenue conduit,
and other things which were urgently demanded
by the public, and in themselves almost absolutely necessary. He stated that, of course,
money would be lost and suits for damages
brought were the works discontinued.
Finally, the situation having been stated, a

Finally, the situation having been stated, a demand was made for \$1,000,000, but there was no response, and none of the bankers volunteered to say anything. A long discussion took place in which everybody took part. It was seen that matters had come to a crisis, and that if money could not be gotten something would happen, and this state of things did not tend to make anybody present particularly jubilant.

A reporter, meeting one of the Aldermen after the consultation, asked

WHI THE BANKERS REPUSED TO ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

the consultation, asked
WHY THE BANKERS REFUSED TO ADVANCE MONEY
after it had been so repeatedly said that the
Finance Committee could get all the money that
would be wanted.
The Alderman replied: "They (the bankers)
have no faith in certificates and will not take
them. They are afraid of them. People have
gotten tired of this everlasting certificate-issuing, and I very much doubt if any can be sold."
"What will the city do, then, if no money can
be raised on city paper? What other way is
there of getting money now?" asked the newsseeker.

"What will the city ob, then, it ho more can be raised on city paper? What other way is there of getting money now?" asked the news-seeker.

"They were just now discussing at 'he meeting a set of resolutions which provide for the issuing of certificates on the tax-levy of 1876. They propose to have the amounts vary from \$50 to \$1,000."

"Was the resolution adopted?" continued The Tribude han.

"No," said the Alderman, "it was not, and it was heating with nuch opposition. I opposed it, for one, and I know that it will not be adopted; at least, I an very sure of it."

"Well, you see these would be the same trouble about getting the certificates, as they would surely be called on the market. We could not force the employes and laborers to take them, and in a few weeks, should they be issued, they would be kinsking around town here at 75 cents on the dollar. We could never stand that, and I know there are others who agree with my view of the case;" and the Alderman started to go.

"But, Alderman," continued the reportes.

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE WILL BE DONE!

What course are you in favor of?"

"I can't say what will be done. Matters look about as dark as ever. There will be other meetings and more talk and thought about it. I am in favor of cutting off the Police and Fire Departments, shutting up the schools, and turning off the water and gas. Anything to cause these tax-fighters to come up and put down what they are trying to steal from the city. It is simply because the taxes are not collected; and they never will be collected under the laws that now govern the matter. It is owing to them that this state of things has come about. There are enough taxes due the city to-day to wipe out every cent of debt. But those tax laws are what are killing us. A person is not obliged to pay his assessment. He can fight it and put to off from year to year, and the city never gets the money; that's the amount of it."

THE GRAND JURY.

THE GRAND JURY.

HUNTING APTER CORRUPTION.

The Grand Jury spent a day in skirmishing, and, as a consequence, inquired into several things without reaching any important results. Among the first things done was the appointment of a committee from among its number to dine at the Insane Asylum. In fact, two committees were appointed,—one for the Asylum, and the other for the Poor-House,—but when the jurors discovered or were informed by somebody that the two institutions were within a stone's throw of each other one of the Committees was dispensed with. Aside from taking a jaunt into the country, one of the objects of the trip was to inquire into the delivery of coal to those institution by Baker, contractor with the county. Some of Baker's teamsters had impressed the jury with the idea that he had been delivering coal to the county about as Periolat had been delivering groceries, and they thought they might possibly gain some light by making inquiry as to how he had done business at the Asylum. The result of their trip is not known.

The next movement of the jury was to reconsider some of its work the day before.

THE INDICTMENT OF HUGH MAHER AND A. G. FISCHER.

for perjury in swearing that the Judges of Cook

ioner Prindiville; Munroe Heath;

more intelligent juror circulated among them and pointed them to the fact that they had damaged those who had appointed them, their indignation was great, and at times so loudly expressed as to be heard on the pavement below. The contest was bitter and long, but finally the apologists for the Commissioners came out victorious, and the indictments, although written and ready to be presented, were set aside.

The rest of the session was given to the hearing of such witnesses as put in an appearance. Their testimony was rambling, no two being examined on the same subject, and none of them imparting any information of the nature sought.

ONLY ONE INDICTMENT
was found, and that against a poor Constable named Louis Bartels for charging exorbitant and illegal fees. It will be returned this morning. The plan inaugurated by Mr. Storey, however, and since so faithfully adhered to,—returning a "moral indictment,"—will prevail, and is all that will come out of the search after crookedness at this time. It will be severe in its criticism of the officials who have been investigated, but will lack the strength of Mr. Storey's indictment, and the facts of the one that followed.

After adjournment, which was about 2 o'clock, the inverted the attent the last. that followed.
After adjournment, which was about 2 o'clock, the jury took a stroll through the Jail. They will be discharged this morning.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Yesterday was pay-day with the Judges, and they were promptly on hand. To-day is sentence-day in the Criminal Court and the end of the June term.

Judge Rogers enters upon his term in the Criminal Court Monday. Judge Moore will re-turn to his seat in the Superior Court. The rule at the Jail limiting the days and hours for receiving visitors has been practically set aside since the confinement of the "crooks." The employes in the County Clerk's office are busy comparing the delinquent tax-list with the judgment list, and expect to complete the work to-day.

State's Attorney Reed is minus a carriage, and has to nurse one of his favorite roadsters, all on account of a runaway yesterday while out driving. Fortunately, no other damage was done. The employes in the county offices are anxious to celebrate the Fourth, hence they are devising ways and means to that end, and will ask the Board Monday to pass their monthly pay-roll.

Commissioner Holden yesterday celebrated his fortieth anniversary in Chicago by making some inquiries in reference to the running of the Sheriff's office, with a view to curtailing its and then taken East.

THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION
was represented at the funeral by Mr. George
Morton, husband of the deceased; George Fawcett Rowe, Robert McWade, Dr. Quinlan, Miss
Hudson and mother, the intimate friends of the
deceased; the Union Square Theatre Company,
and many others. The following gentlemen
acted as pall-bearers: J. O'Neill, Dr.-S. Quinlan, Fred Erby, Will Chapman, Theodore Hamilton, and Marcus R. Mayer. From the moral city of Evanston Carl Jacob-son ame vesterday upon the advice of Justice Curry, to linger in jail and answer the charge of incest. Carrie Peterson, a niece, is the complain-

ing witness.

George S. Kimberly, indicted along with the Commissioners for conspiring to defraud the County, came into Court yesterday and pleaded guilty. The matter of sentencing him was de-

The Grand Jury visited the Jall yesterday os-tensibly to take a look through it, but really to see the whiskyites. The visit had one unusual incident,—one of the jurors met his father and brother in-law as prisoners.

County Clerk Lieb, one of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, was at his post yested ay, and was delighted with the work accomplished by that body. J. M. Rountree was als back, and of the same opinion.

The Sheriff returns from St. Louis to-day. He will be gladly welcomed back by the whiskyites, who await his appearance to settle the question whether or not they will accept the hospitality of the County Board and take up their quarters in the Grand Jury room. It is given out in advance, however, that they will most likely remain where they are, for the reason that the Sheriff will not change them unless by the consent of Judge Blodgett.

The semi-annual report of Sheriff Agnery to Tuley; Mr. Billings, President of the West-Side Gas Company; Nelson Ludington, President of the Fifth National Bank; J. C. Haines, President of the Fidelity Savings Bank; J. V. Clarke, President of the Hibernian Banking Association; Marshall Field, of Field, Leiter & Co., and several other gentlemen whose names were unknown to the reporter. As the Comptroller stated to a reporter, the meeting was merely one of consultation, and nothing would probably be done. It was desirable that when the city asked the banks for money the full particulars of the reasons why the loan was wanted should be made known. To this end Mr. Farwell stated to the assemblage less by the consent of Judge Biodgett.

The semi-annual report of Sheriff Agnew, to be laid before the Board Monday, shows that from Dec. 1 to June 1, the fees collected were \$4,569.42; fees earned, but not collected, \$343.35; the miscellaneous expenses were \$1,017.93, and the salary of the Sheriff \$3,000. The balance due the County Treasurer is \$5,551.43. The office, it appears, earns about \$518,000 a year at this rate, and the expense of running the same approximates \$100,000 to say nothing of dieting the prisoners in the Jail.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were \$1,847. The City Treasurer yesterday received \$40,000 from County Treasurer Huck.

The Committee on Markets had no meeting

pectedly yesterday morning. Mayor Colvin and the French Consul did the polite at the Grand Pacific, but the foreigners made no inspection of Chicago public affairs. When they return they will see what Chicago has to be proud of.

The Law Department will soon be moved from its present quarters, and will be located in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the second story just above the rooms now occupied by the Board of Public Works. The Hon. Elliott Anthony appeared to be very much interested in the change of location, which some persons construe into an idea that he will soon move in and commence operations as Corporation Counsel. The reasons for the change in location are the need of more light and air, and greater accessibility to the Courts.

Quite a delegation of property-owners on South Clark, payor Colvin yesterday morning in retyrence to that ordinance lately passed by the Council for the removal of the car-tracks on Clark, pear Twelith street. The Mayor had signified his intention to veto the measure, and the delegation called to urge upon him reasons why he should on osuch thing. The Mayor tried to appease the visitors, but maintained firmly that he should veto the order. The property-owners are as strongly determined to get that track out of the way. It is probable that, the measure being vetoed by the Mayor, there will not be enough votes in the Council to carry it through.

CRIMINAL.

Plain "Libby" Morley is locked up at the West Madison-Street Station charged with steal-ing a silk dress from Elizabeth Farr, of No. 168

South Clark street. Hannah Brady, for stealing \$7 from her next door neighbor, Mrs. Ellen Coffee, of No. 277 North Carpenter street, is locked up at the West

Madison-Street Station. Daniel McDonald, a little cabin-boy on the steamer St. Albans, was arrested by detectives yesterday for robbing Capt. Jason Knapp of \$80 in money while on the trip from Buffalo to this

Ernest Sadler, of No. 421 South Union street, complains that burglars entered his house Thursday night, and made good their escape with a gold watch and chain valued at \$80, and some \$75 in currents. Edward Hunt and John O'Brien, two young boys who drive express wagons, are locked up at the Central Station charged with stealing a piano cover and some other articles from another expressman, named Andrew Gibbons, who had been moving the owner of the articles stolen.

At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon five or six young boys residing on Rebecca street, near Blue Island avenue, assaulted a companion named Humboldt Baukemo, against whom they had some grudge, and, to defend himself, Baukemo drew his pocket-knife and stabbed one of them, John Esnorf, in the small of the back, inflicting a deep, but not serious wound. Baukemo was soon afterwards arrested, and was lock-

on a charge of larceny, was recently discnarged on a charge of larceny, was rearrested last evening at the instance of a little girl, who claims to have seen Samuel emerging from the house of Mrs. Mary Duggan, No. 59 Market street, with a bundle of stolen clothing in his A daring robbery was committed Wednesday afternoon, between the hours of 7 and 8, at the

Early yesterday morning, John Stacky, while returning home, was assaulted by a highway-man upon Erie street bridge, and was robbed of a gold watch and chain. An officer came to his rescue, and after a long chase succeeded in capturing the ruffian and lodging him in the Chicago Avenue Station, where he gave the name of John Cunningham. Yesterday Justice Kauffman held him to the Criminal Court in \$1,200 bail.

man head him to the Criminal Courts in Sall.

The complaint of riot brought against the Trustees and the Street Commissioners of the Town of Jefferson for opening a street in that town contrary to the wishes of a family named Gleason who claimed the property, came up yesterday before Justice Meech and the prisoners were discharged, there being no riot or disorderly conduct proved against them, although some of the Commissioners were armed when the surveying and laying out of the street was done. It seems that the Gleasons had bought some land from the Race family, part of which land had been platted and dedicated for a roadway. The Trustees were simply taking their own, which grieved the Gleasons. Hence the action for riot. Justice Meech did not touch upon the ownership of the property, and that question will soon come up in a lawsuit between the Gleasons and the Town of Jefferson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. W. J. Erdman will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting, to-day noon, in Farwell Hall. Subject: "David's Charge

There will be a meeting of property-holders, corner Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street, this evening at 8 o'clock, where both Committees will report progress. The Saturday art class of the Chicago Athe næum will hold a meeting, preliminary to the

acation term, at the class-room, 65 Washington street, this morning at 10 o'clock. A solemn service of Te Deum will be sung in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July. The programme for the occasion will be of special interest, and appropriate to "the day we celebrate." Bishop McLaren will be present, and also the clergy of the city. The public at large is invited.

A grand off-hand match of the Chicago Rifle Club will take place to-day for the Callaghan prizes. Firing will commence at 1 o'clock. Thursday the long range competition for the Fulton pistol will be the order of the day. The grounds are at all times open to visitors. The Hyde Park train leaves at 12:10 for the match to-day.

The Centennial celebration at Lake Bluff, appointed for the Fourth of July, has been post-poned for two weeks. The Northwestern Railroad Company owing to the enormous increase of travel over their line, are utterly unable to furnish the cars engaged by the Association for that day some time ago. Due notice will be given of the time hereafter.

The Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., of Brooklyn, is to deliver at the First Baptist Church to-morrow evening a sermon in memory of the late Dr. J. S. Dickerson. As one whom Dr. Dickerson greatly valued, and who in turn held him in the utmost esteem and love, Dr. Fulton is a most fit person to perform this service. There are a great many to whom the memory of Dr. Dickerson is very dear, and they will be glad to hear the memorial words from the lips of one who loved him so well and truly. ved him so well and truly.

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.

The dramatic entertainment "Cinderella," oticed recently, will take place at 8 o'clock this vening in Flood's Hall. The programme is nicely arranged, and, judging from the rehears-als, will be remarkably well carried out. Hose Company No. 2 of the Fire Department want the citize ens or the Village Trustees to present them with a flag, to be used on the Fourth and in the procession and picnic which is to take place on the 25th prox. Now, as the firemen are to receive the profits of the picnic tickets, it is quite proper that they should furnish the flag themselves

themselves.

The citizens are anxiously inquiring where the village-hall is now located. The building purchased last year to serve for that purpose appears to be occupied as a Justice Coart by one whom the Trustees at some remote time allowed to squat in one corner of the edifice. At that early period it was all welf enough, as there was very little business transacted in the hall, but now times have changed. On nearly every from County Treasurer Huck.

The Committee on Markets had no meeting yesterday, which calls to mind the fact that about a dozen times they have been called and falled to appear.

Mike Balley's trip to St. Louis has rid him of none of that desire for office, and he now divides his talking time between saying how he intends to hang on to his office, and the "invincibility of the Democratic ticket."

The Sidewalley Inspectors are soon to "take a tumble" from hele offices, as the limit of their official life, which was set by the Council, has nearly been reached. They, unlike Mike Balley, have not said that they were not outsted.

Ald Cleveland was thrown out of a buggy last Thursday afternoon, and it is done the contract of the care of the City Clerk his drafts of the new Court. Honse plans. City-Architect Egan yesterday placed in care of the City Clerk his drafts of the new Court. Honse plans. City-Architect Tiley amuses himself now and then by coming around to see if he can get any of the money that has been so long claiming from the city.

Much curlosity was manifested around the City-Hall yesterday to know who the French Commissioners were, and when they were coming. It appears that some French gentemen had written that they would call upon the municipality next Thursday, tut dropped in unexpected by esterday morning. Mayor Colvin and the French Consult did the polite at the Grand Eddic, but the form the city.

The Law Department will soon be moved from its present quarters, and will be located in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the second story just above the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department will soon be indicated by the Map Department in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department in the rooms now occupied by the Map Department will soon be indicated by the Map Department will soon be moved from

EVANSTON.

The various committees having arranged the details of the Centennial celebration with which Evanston and its thousands of visitors are to be electrified on the glorious Fourth, it is now possible to give the full programme of the interesting performances to take place.

As is already known, the ladies have preteresting performances to take place.

As is already known, the ladies have preempted Monday evening, July 3, for a patriotic celebration of their own, at the Methodist Church, the programme being officially announced as follows: Music; prayer; music; recitation, Miss M. E. Brown; music (Battle Hymn); Salutatory, "Women and Philanthropy," Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert; music (Whittier's Hymn); "Historical Record of the Educational Work of Our Women," Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard; recitation, Mrs. M. E. Brown; Missioaary Roll-of-Honor; oration, the Rev. F. L. Chapell,

The Committee having in charge the Centennial celebration met in the parlors of the Avenue House Taursday evening. The various committees on finance, fireworks, programme, etc., reported. The following is the programme as definitely arranged:

Salute of cannon and ringing of bells at sunrise; exercises in the University Grove at 11 a. m., consisting of music; oration by R. H. Forrester, Chicago; poem by Mrs. E. H. Millen; music; reading of Declaration of Independence, by Frank H. Scott.

In the early part of the evening a number of large balloons will be sent up from the public square, and later the following programme of fireworks will be carried out at the same place: Pearl Fountain, Diamond Stars, Revolving Rose, Prismatic Wheel, Morning Glory, Thunder Wheel, Firefly Dart, Revolving Sun, Glory of Night, Scroll-Wheel, Tree of Liberty, Gallopade of Serpents, Revolving Battery, Maltese Cross, Full Sun, Star of the West, Centennial, Shield—two flags, Silver Cascade, Kaleidoscope, Washington on Horseback.

Between each of the pieces on the programme will be a display of rockets, Roman candles, shells, batteries, etc., and music by the band, which will be in attendance all day.

A large amount of the money for the Centennial fountain has already been raised. It is the intention to put in a more handsome one than was first proposed, and consequently noth-

L. G. FAIRBANK, FOR MANY years with the W. W. Strong Furniture Company, is closing out the late George Gilbert's stock of fine furniture, at 267 and 269 Wabash avenue. Unusual bargains offered until sold.

YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH A BAD BREATH.
It annoys your friends as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, out scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant Soxodont: it will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure.

Attendance at the Centennial.

Correspondence New York Tribuns.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—The steady growth of the attendance is the best evidence of increasing interest in the fair. During the first week, omitting the opening day, the average of paying visitors was 12,210; during the second week it was a little larger, amounting to 12,509; the third week it ram up to 17,863; the fourth week it advanced to 22,916; the fifth week's favores were still larger—28,809; during the sixth week two days of unpleasant weather reduced the average to 26,527, but the present week will no doubt make the best showing of any, the average for the first five days being over 30,000.

ing will be done on the Fourth but the laying of COLLEGE REGATTA.

afternoon, between the nours of an arrangement afternoon, between the place. Tommie Brazille, the station agent and telegraph-operator, had placed his watch and chain, valued at \$150,

a present from his father, in the money-drawer

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COURT-HOUSE STONE.

To the Edutor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 30.—That any of the County
Commissioners could accept the invitation to
examine the Cincinnati quarries, knowing that

the stone is of a very inferior quality by the ap-pearance of the Custom-House, Dr. Major's

block, and other buildings, looks very suspicious.
If they have examined the bids closely, they

must be aware that their stone is the most ex

must be aware that their stone is the most expensive, their bid being \$1.15 per cubic foot for the rough stone; it is true they have bid so low for cutting and setting the same as to bring them among the lowest bidders, but this is only for three-tenths of the building. It is equally true that this low bid is only for cutting their own stone, while their bid for cutting stone of other quarries is above those of responsible Chicago contractors. Now, why is this?

Does this stone cut so much easier? Facts prove it to the contrary. Their idea is simply this: They are trying to induce the Commissioners to commence the building with this \$1.15 per cut foot stone, and, it being only three-tenths of the entire structure, they have a fair chance of making up on the other seventenths of the building for the low figure they put in for cutting the present portion.

Are they not simply repeating the trick Mr. Mueller did when the Custom-House was let, when he so underbid the Chicago contractors that he secured the contract, but, finding it a losing job in cutting the stone, he evoked the Government officials to let him do it by day work at a remuneration of 15 per cent of the cost?

WORK FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

WORK FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 30.—Even the dumb beast is

indly cared for by some; but Heaven help the

kindly cared for by some; but Heaven help the poor Chicagoan, if the authorities will not. The poor sick Chicagoan must inhale the loathsome death-dealing dose administered every night and nearly every day from the glue factories, fertilizing sheds, and slaughter-houses.

The policemen even are ashamed to be seen feeding poison to dogs; but who can dissect the blush of a man profited in purse by filling the air with vile poison so that all who breathe must fill their lungs and blood with murder, slow or rapid, according to their ability to utilize Mr. Stink when he steals into their windows and doors?

What we ask of the Humane Society is this:

What we ask of the Humane Society is this:
To so construct a large tenement in "flats," or
sharps, that air-tubes may gather all the stink
from the factories, and pour it into the tenement in such a manner that outsiders need not
share it. Then compel all who thrust this
nuisance upon us to live or die, sink or swim, in
their own "productive wealth." If this plan is
not available, please invent some other to protect the sick and suffering PUBLIC.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 30.—In to-day's TRIBUNE you say: "The National Board of Trade yesterday adopted a resolution declaring not only that the

usiness and industrial interests of the country

demanded a resumption of specie payments, bu

that they demand it now." All right, let the country have it now; why not? Let Congress amend the law at once, so as to; receive green-backs for all Government dues, and such issue will quickly be as valuable as gold, and, when so, greenbacks will be popular and gold must decline to their standard, and we will not further be compelled, as now, to sacrifice 12½ cents on every dollar's transaction in gold-bought goods. Hoarders and speculators in gold would be compelled to throw up their trade, and gold would freely circulate and specie payments would be resurged without any pressure or contraction.

To the Editor of The Tribune

To the Editor of The Tribune.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, June 30.—Please correct an error in your issue of this morning. The degree conferred yesterday on Prof. William J. Beal was that of M. S., not of B. S., as reported. He is also a widely-known Professor in the "Agricultural College of Michigan," which is located at Lansing, the Capital of the State; and is not "head of the Agricultural Department of the Michigan University." The University of Michigan is located at Ann Arbor, and has no Agricultural Department.

Prof. Beal was formerly connected, for some time, with the University of Chicago, but has now been for several years in his present position. He is known to many gentlemen in this city as one of the most promising among the younger scientists in this country. He is also one of the most enthusiastic and successful of teachers in his department of study. Truly yours,

JULY 4, 1876.

JULY 4, 1876.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 80.—In reply to an article in your esteemed paper of this date, signed "A Patriot," I would respectfully call your and

"Patriot's" attention to the fact that there is certainly patriotism enough in our city to com-memorate the anniversary of the birthday of

memorate the anniversary of the birthday of our Republic; and to verify my assertion, I only name, among others, the North-Side Turner Society as the most enterprising and energetic to celebrate the day in a conspicuous and appropriate manner, as I saw from posters and German newspapers reports. There will be a parade, speeches, fire-works, etc. The Germans seldom let an occasion of a national character pass by without some "feasting," and I only hope our American citizens will join in the celebration, which takes place in Wright's Grove Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

GEO. MATWOOD.

THE WRIGHT BLOCK. To the Editor of the Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Some time ago, in reporting the sale of the Wright Block, fronting on

ing the sale of the Wright Block, fronting on Madison street and Washington street, between Elizabeth and Ada, you stated, I think, that the price obtained was only about \$138 per foot front, which, I presume, was meant for the price of the entire frontage after laying out a new street through the block. The block was sold for \$186,000, and as there is \$53 \$-12 feet on Washington and Madison, it would give about \$218 per foot on those streets. The depth of the lots would be about 190 feet, and the price, \$218 per foot, is low enough for such choice property without having the impression go abroad that it sold at the low price named in The Tribune.

The Union Square Company were so delighted with Gentile's photographs last year, which were unequaled in New York, that they are again patronizing his Studios, 103 State street. James O'Neil, Chicago's favorite, has had a series as

the corner-stone.

Goodrich's steamers will make hourly trips between Chicago and Evanston Tuesday, and the ladies of the Presbyterian Church have made ample provision to supply refreshments to all who visit Evanston. They have secured the University Grove and the village parks on the Lake Shore, and their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of their patrons are complete, while their prices will be reasonable. The ladies of St. Mark's Church will also sell ice-cream, etc., during the day in the store on Davis street formerly occupied by John Lutz.

CANFIELD. Yale and Harvard Eight-Oar Crews Try Conclusions.

The Contest Takes Place on the Old Connecticut River Course.

Yale Largely the Favorite Before the Start.

They Win the Race, a Four-Mile Pull. by Twenty-five Seconds.

The Superiority of the English Stroke Fully Demonstrated.

and was absent a short time. Upon his return he found the drawer had been opened and his watch and chain and \$10 in money had been stolen by some unknown person. Two suspicious-looking tramps were seen a short way from the depot, and he gave chase, but they made their escape. A Comparison of the Crews----Yale Excels in Muscle and Training.

> Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
>
> SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30.—The 4-mile race to-day on the Connecticut, opposite this city, between the eight-oared crews of Yale and Harvard, resulted in an overwhelming victory for Yale. Until within a day or two, alost everybody had predicted this result, for the Yale crew averaged nearly two years older than the Harvards, and seemed to have the maturity and muscle of men, while the Harvard appeared more like well-trained boys, and while it was recognized that the latter were the handsomer oarsmen, and might make a brilliant race for a short distance, it was seen that the advantage in 4-mile pull, where the staying quality is of first importance, the advantage was wholly with Yale. Yesterday and to-day, however, there was a revulsion of feeling toward Harvard, in-fluenced by reports that the Yale men were trained too fine; that they were unfamiliar with the course; that their coxswain was incompe tent, etc., etc. The reports had the color of truth, as the Yales have KEPT SECLUDED

ince coming here, making the river far above the city their practice ground, and passing over the course but twice or thrice.

To-day's race, however, was sufficient proof that their coxswain had quetly became entirely familiar with it, and that Capt. Cook knew what he was about. The result is unquestionably a victory for the much-vaunted English stroke which Cook went to England to acquire. The long, slow sweeping of this stroke is shown to be far better in a 4 mile race than the quick, jerk stroke with which Harvard has delighted to spurt, and with which she has more than once won a brilliant victory.
The Yale men had a chance to breathe. The Harvards were pumped out before their fourth SPURTING WAS THEN OUT OF THE QUESTION.

The weather was perfect, and there was scarce ly a ripple on the water. The race was ap inted for half-past 4, but it was fourteen minutes past 5 before the crews were in position, and got from Prof. Wheeler, of Yale, the Referee, the word to start. Then came a surprise party for the Hartfords. Heretofore Yale. with her slower stroke, has permitted her rivals to take the lead at the outset, but with her slower stroke, has permitted ner rivals
to take the lead at the outset, but
this time Cook, confident in the superior power of endurance possessed by his
men, determined to win the race in the first
mile, and to prepare for this the crew had been
drilled over and over again by Kelly, their English coach, on the one

MAKING A RAPID START. When, therefore, the word was given, the Yale boat shot ahead with the swiftness of an arrow fresh-delivered from the bow. In a moment Yale was pulling the (for her) extraordinary stroke of 42 to the minute, and which did far greater execution than Harvard's 40. From the very start Yale opened a gap which Harvard was never able to close dear life. They were quickly past Hampdon Park, and shot under the railway, and then the highway bridge just below, which was the first mile flag. The first mile was accomplished by

and when the flag was passed Yale had the lead by almost five boat's lengths. At such terrific pace they tore past the city frife pace they tore past the city but it was not in the strength of man to hold this guit any length of time. Cook had the Harvard where he wanted them. He could watch them easily, and his care during the rest of the race was merely to see that they were kept at a respectful distance.

As the boats approached the second mile flag, near the Agawam Ferry, Yale was pulling a comfortable 30 per minute, and Harvard. 38. Yale continued to lead between three and four boat's lengths. Just after this point Harvard made a galiant attempt to reach and pass the blucheads, but I am of years to wurst, and Yale had so much speed left in her that she led fully eight boat's lengths at the third mile. Thenceforward it was a hopeless task for Harvard, and she crossed the finish-line 20 seconds behind Tale, having fritually given up the race before reaching the guit of the point Harvard, and she crossed the finish-line 20 seconds; Harvard, and she crossed the finish-line 20 seconds at the condition of the boats, the news being immediately bulletined. This served to keep the crowd at the end of the first mile. There came a perfect uproar of "raps" long before the race was completed. During the last 3 miles

HIR BOATS WERR FILANLY VISILE

Trom the grand stand, and the enthusiasm was far greater than was ever seen at any of the numerous regultas here in former years.

The victorious crew passed the finish-line with a splendid burst of speed, and seemed absolutely tresh, while the Harvard showed that they were badly worried.

After waving their blue handkerchiefs in acknowledgment of the will be hard

cess of their crew, and held a jolification maing in the Opera-House in the evening, at whithe crew had seats on the stage and were lossy cheered. Congratulatory speeches were main all the crew uniting in giving the chief cort the victory to Capt. Cook, and the strein has introduced.

CANADIAN NEWS

Lumber-Criminal-Goldwin Smi Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, June 30.—Several large sales ber were made to-day at the Chan American firms at an advance of 50 or

American firms at an advance of 50 cms of 1,000 feet. The prospects of a still further in provement are encouraging.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, June 30.—The acquittal of Virginia Lehouillier, for the murder of Widow Marphy, at St. Hennedienne, is severely criticised by the press. The murder was a most cool and premeditated affair, and it is difficult to understoon what ground she was acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, June 30.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held the morning. Prof. Goldwin Smith delivered the nual essay, "On Journalism and Its Duties."

Seventy or eighty members and their friend left by hoat this afternoon en route for Pull deliphia on their annual trip.

The Mayor and Council of Rochester, N. I. have invited the City Councils of Montreal and Toronto to take part in the Fourth of July cabbration. Toronto has accepted the invitation.

INSURANCE CASE. St. Paul. Minn., June 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day a case came pagainst the New England Mutual Life Insuran Company wherein it was conceded that the party insured had committed suicide, and the policy expressly stipulated that if deceased day by his own hand whether same or insane, the policy should be made to the policy shou by his own hand whether sane or insane, in policy should be void. Judges Dillon and Neisdiffered in opinion, whether the stipulation the policy waiving objection on account of sanity was or was not contrary to public policy, and the case was certified to the Supreme Control of the United States for ultimate determination both Judges coinciding in the opinion that equestion was of too much importance, in what the general prevalence of life insurance, to decided by any other than the court of interestricts.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 30.—The recently ized militia company in this city, the Cities Corps, was the recipient, this evening, of a handsome stand of colors, presented to the command by the ladies of this place. The arecommand by the ladies of this place. The monies took place at the Opera-House in in presence of a large audience, and were ver interesting, consisting of music, both vocal administration of the consisting of music, both vocal administration of the collection of th

MARRIAGES. SCOTT-WEBSTER-In this city, June 28, 187 by the Rev. David Swing, Elwyn D. Scott, of Deplaines, Ill., and Ella A. Webster, of Elgin.

DEATES.

CURTIS—In Denver, Col., on the 27th inst., consumption, D. Wellington, son of William a Cartis, of this city, aged 23 years 8 months at 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Hamilton and Onelda, N. Y., papers cop.

EMERSON—On June 29, Mrs. W. N. Emerso, aged 26 years 2 months.

aged 26 years 2 months.
Funeral from the residence of R. W. (
906 West Madison-st., July 1, at 1 p. m.
to Rosehill.

WOLFF-On June 30, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, aged 37 years, beloved wife of L. Wolff.
Funeral at 1 p. m. Sunday, July 2, from redence, 735 Fulton-st.

months. Funeral at 2 p. m. Saturday from 18 Stan Funeral at 2 p. m. Saturday from 18 Stanten-st. CHANDLER—Tuesday morning, June 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Judge McDowell, in Fairbury, Ill., Mrs. Lavisa Chandler, mother of Joseph B. Chandler, of this city, aged 69 years months and 27 days.

Her message, on leaving earth for Heaven—"Tell my dear children that my last thoughts an of them,"—was expressive of the tenderases will which she loved and was loved in return.

Remains brought here and interred in Oakwoods Cemetery.

The Republican young men of the Eighth Warl are requested to meet to-day, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Henry Neff, 40 Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of organizing a semi-military company for the coming campaign.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 5 and upward at 25, 40, 60c per fb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, July 1, at 9 o'clock, 12 crates W. G. Orockery, 1876 styles, Rockingham, Yellow, and Glasswars At 10 o'clock—A very large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Parior, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furnitura Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Deals Show Cases, Carpets, Oil Cioth. At 11 o'clock—Buggies, Carriages, and Harnesses, to close without reserve. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS.

Regular Auction Trade Sale of Staple and Fase Dry Goods, on Thursday, July 6, at 9:30.

No sale on Tuesday, July 4. Full lines of choice, seasonable goods of every description, GEO. P. GORE & CO... 68 and 70 Wabashav. Boots, Shoes & Slippers

By Catalogue, on Wednesday, July 5, at 9:30 a. m.

A large and varied sale that must be closed out, GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOOLS,

LARGEST STOCK OF SECOND-HAND FURTI-TURE YET OFFERED BY US, which must be sold to-day, without any reserve Dealers will do well to attend this sale, as bar gains may be expected.

The undersigned will receive bids for the purchase the Stock of Boots and Shoes of Silmons & Stoddenbarkupta, subject to approval of the Bankrupta Court, until the 20th day of July next. And in a meantime, and until the opening of said bids, will in job lots and at retail, at 152 State-st., any portion said stock. The entire stock is new, and purchase from the best Eastern manufactories, and is meetly unbroken packages, and inventories at each bout if

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co.
117 Wabaah-av., N. W. corner Madlson-st.
Tuesday, July 4, being the National Holliss
our next Auction Sale of

BOOTS & SHOES

WILL BE HELD

Gladstone's Inqui Time and Home Men and Manner

LITERA'

a Hundred Ago Fugitive Pieces b

-Poem by Melvil The Daily Life of th -- How Willia

Died. The Seychelles Isla Vegetable P tions.

Flora Round Abou Water-Lily ..

LITERATU A HUNDRED YE MEN AND MANNERS IN
HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
SCUDDER. 16mo., pp. 320,
ner, Armstrong & Co.
From quaint and antiqua
tory, biography, personal res
and gossipy sketches, Mr. S
a mass of diversified mater
tion of life in the American

of the Revolution. Amid collection, there are entertal individual character, deline individual character, deliner toms, recitals of influent lively anecdotes, that throw fateresting period of our piler has contented himself arranging his extracts in co-troducing only anel. troducing only such comm-were necessary to a clear fragmentary passages. Imfragmentary passages. Im bear a promise of interest for The stalwart backwoodsu on the first call to the Amer gage in the defense of their of for their skill in the use of the

from childhood in shooting they had acquired a keen eye and the mark at which they p rarely missed. A company stopped, on their way to dezvous, at Lancaster, Pa., at the citizens with an exhibiti shooting. The Virginia Gasecount of the affair, in the

account of the affair, in the remarked:

These men have been bred in ships and dangers from their pear as if they were entirely and had never felt, the pass their rifles in their hands, the of omnipotence over their cannot much wonder at mention a fact which can by several of the reputable pers witnesses of it. Two brothers a piece of board 5 inches broad with a bit of white paper, about nailed in the centre; and, whill ported this board perpendiculates, the other, at a distance yards, and without any kind bullets through it successive brother's thigh. Another of the bard of the same distance and in the citoffed, hot several bullets through it are successive to the same distance and in the citoffed, hot several bullets through the same distance and in the citoffed, hot several bullets through the same company who could do there was not one who could no lets out of twenty, as they the the same distance they poterity at this kind of arms, sort to stand with apples on their at the same distance, undertoo but the people who saw the other the confidence they potentially and the proposed the people who saw the other the people who saw

but the people who saw the other sinned to be witnesses of it.

In the early part of the Witon, the American army equipped with arms and malmost entirely wanting disc of military regulations had no education of the colonists, who had not be early and the colonists, who had not control to the colonists of the colonists of the enemy. An in the general insubordination die is told by Elkanah Watso Times of the Revolution. The army of the delivery of a powder at Cambridge, and the circumstances:

powder at Cambridge, and the circumstances:

While passing through the dialogue between a Captain of of his privates, which fore character and condition of and the Captain. "I share the Captain of the Mean of the Captain." "I share the Captain of and the Captain." "I share the Captain of the mean." "I share the Captain Even the elements of asho scarcely been introduced. Off rashed to the field under the common patriotism; and the former by the troops, or their first occurred, were rather accurred, were rather accurred, were rather accurred, were rather accurred the share common patriotism; and the former by the troops, or their first occurred, were rather accurred, were rather accurred the share common patriotism; and the former by the troops, or their first occurred, were rather accurred. The same chatty author, career as a soldier, entered of merchant, furnishes some an of Mrs. Wight, an eccentric markable talent for modeling Her gallery of wax figures we London, and she herself existention by her original common particles of American society:

She was a tail and athletic fison, and walked with a firm, as an Indian. Her complexion were her sharp giance was appailing wildness of a maniac's. The volter conversation correspond and appearance. She would have conversation correspond and appearance. She would find a special to the conversation correspond and appearance, she would for hampelating the wax with he whilst thus engaged, her stron at uninterrupted torrent of accidence and reminiscences of he want to London about the priod of Franklin's appearance. The king and Charlotte.

While in Paris, Mr. Wathing to make the head of after the head had been med witson in the present of the priod of Franklin's appearance was a first and the excellence of her wax homes in Fall Mall a fassionable in hobility and distinguished. They were distinguished to make the head of a second conversation, when she made the resisted the attempt to a short concealing the head. They were determined to conduct a short concealing the head

ANADIAN NEWS.

pad Dispatch to The Tribune.

une 30.—Several large sales of lumade to-day at the Chaudlere to ms at an advance of 50 cents per fibe prospects of a still further impresserved.

re encouraging: cial Disputch to The Tribune. une 30.—The acquittal of Virgior the murder of Widow Mur dienne, is severely criticised by the murder was a most cool and pre-lair, and it is difficult to understand

atr, and it is difficult to understand and she was acquitted.

June 30.—The annual meeting of Press Association was held this of Goldwin Smith delivered the ast on Journalism and Its Duties." eighty members and their friends his afternoon en route for Philacir annual trip.

and Council of Rochester, N. Y. the City Councils of Montreal and ke part in the Fourth of July celevonto has accepted the invitation.

INSURANCÉ CASE.

Minn., June 30.—In the United it Court to-day a case came up lew England Mutual Life Insurance nerein it was conceded that the coinciding in the opinion that the of too much importance, in view of prevalence of life insurance, to be my other than the court of final

AG PRESENTATION.

June 30.—The recently organompany in this city, the Citizens
the recipient, this evening, of a
and of colors, presented to the
the ladies of this place. The cere-

the ladies of this place. The cereplace at the Opera-House in the
large audience, and were very insisting of music, both vocal and
addresses by Maj. R. W. MoRev. W. H. Powers, and others,
tion drill. The flag is a beautiful
ition fringe, and was purchased at
& Co.'s, Chicago, for \$55. Mrs.
made the presentation speech, to
D'Donnell, Esq., responded in bemutany, which appeared in its new

BSTER—In this city, June 28, 1876, avid Swing, Elwyn D. Scott, of Des and Ella A. Webster, of Elgin. No

Denver, Col., on the 27th inst., o D. Wellington, son of William B. scity, aged 23 years 8 months and neral hereafter.
On and Oneida, N. Y., papers copy,
On June 29, Mrs. W. N. Emerson,
2 months.
a the residence of R. W. Chapman,
ason-st., July 1, at 1 p. m. Carriage

beloved wife of L. Wolff.

p. m. Sunday, July 2, from resilton-st.

Saturday from 18 Stanton-av. -Tuesday morning, June 27, at the er son-in-law, Judge McDowell, in Mrs. Lavisa Chandler, mother of adler, of this city, aged 69 years 6

on leaving earth for Heaven,— ildren that my last thoughts are appressive of the tendernous with at was loved in return. there and interred in Oakwoods

EIGHTH WARD. an young men of the Eighth Ward o meet to-day, at 8 o'clock, at the nry Neff, 49 Blue Island avenue, for organizing a semi-military company campaign. NECTIONERY.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. UCTION SALES.

P. GORE & CO., rday, July 1, at 9 o'clock, d. Orockery, 1876 styles, gham, Yellow, and Glassware, ock-A very large assortment of

OLD FURNITURE. Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Deaks ets, Oil Cloth. Suggles, Carriages, and Harnesses, to erve. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

GOODS. Trade Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, on

lay, July 6, at 9:30. seday, July 4.
hoice, seasonable goods of every
GEO. P. GORE & CO...
68 and 70 Wabashav.

AUCTION, e, on Wednesday, July

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. OOREHOUSE & CO.,

at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms arge line of new and elegant.

AND HOUSEHOLD GOOIS, CARPETS, ETC.

OK OF SECOND-HAND FURIL-YET OFFERED BY US, sold to-day, without any reserve well to attend this sale, as bar sected.

UPTCY SALE

will receive bids for the purchase and Shoes of Simons & Stodday.

to approval of the Bankrupt?

th day of July next. And fn to the state of the sta

urchasing elsewhere. MCNAMARA & CO., 4. being the National Holisay.

S & SHOES WILL BE HELD ning, July 5, at 9:30 o'clock, Gladstone's Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer.

LITERATURE.

Men and Manners in America a Hundred Years Ago.

Fugitive Pieces by Hawthorne -Poem by Herman Melville.

The Daily Life of the Male Papuan -- How William Ellery Died.

The Seychelles Islands, and Their Vegetable Productions.

Flora Round About Chicago---The Water-Lily Family. LITERATURE.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

MEN AND MANNERS IN AMERICA ONE
HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Edited by E. H.
SCUDDER. 16ma, pp. 320. New York: Seribner, Armstrong & Co.
From quaint and antiquated volumes of history, biography, personal reminiscences, letters, and gossipy sketches, Mr. Scudder has selected s mass of diversified material for the illustration of life in the American Colonies at the era of the Revolution. Amid the heterogeneous collection, there are entertaining portraitures of individual character, delineations of local customs, recitals of influential events and of lively anecdotes, that throw much light on an interesting period of our history. The com-piler has contented himself with choosing and arranging his extracts in consecutive order, in-troducing only such comments of his own as were necessary to a clear understanding of

regmentary passages. Imitating his example, we cull from his store a few paragraphs that bear a promise of interest for our readers: . The stalwart backwoodsmen, who hastened gage in the defense of their country, were noted for their skill in the use of the rifle by practice from childhood in shooting at a long range, they had acquired a keen eye and a steady aim, and the mark at which they pulled a trigger was rarely missed. A company of these expert riflemen, under the command of Capt. Cresap, stopped, on their way to the general ren-dezvous, at Lancaster, Pa., and there astonished the citizens with an exhibition of their sharpshooting. The Virginia Gazette published an account of the affair, in the course of which it

shooting. The Virginia Gazetts published an account of the affair, in the course of which it remarked:

These men have been bred in the woods to hardships and dangers from their infancy. They appear as if they were entirely unacquainted with, and had never felt, the passion of fear. With their rifles in their hands, they assume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. One cannot much wonder at this, when we mention a fact which can be fully attested by several of the reputable persons who were eyewitnesses of it. Two brother's in the company took a piece of board 5 inches brond and 7 incnes long, with a bit of white paper, about the size of a dollar, nalled in the centre; and, while one of them sunported this board perpendicularily between his taness, the other, at a distance of upwards of 60 yards, and without any kind of rest, shot eight bullets through it successively, and spared a brother's thigh. Another of the company held a barrel-stave perpendicularily in his hands, with one edge close to his side; while one of his comrades, at the same distance and in the manner before mentioned, shot several bullets through it, without any apprehension of danger on either side. The spectators, appearing to be amazed at these feats, were told that there was not one who could not plug nineteen bullets on of twenty, as they termed it, within an inch of the head of a tenpenny-nail. In short, to wince the confidence in the statements it puts for ward, however novel they may be. The book now under notice is an elaborate, and, on the whole, yery satisfactory, attempt to define, as near as may be possible in the light of recent discoveries, and with a close and patient study of the His and Ddyssey, the time and place in which these great poems were produced. The common idea regarding Homer is, that he lived several centuries before the Christian era in some city of Asia Minor; and that he wrote either the whole or a part of the His all dangers from the deciple of the His all dangers from the desined to be simed to be winesse

In the early part of the War of the Revolution, the American army was wretchedly equipped with arms and munitions, and was almost entirely wanting discipline. The study of military regulations had not entered into the education of the colonists, whose activities had been chiefly employed in subduing the forests, breaking wild lands, and developing the agricultural and commercial resources of a new and thinly-settled country. When they seized their guns and ranged themselves with the militia, it was with little idea of acknowledging superiors, obeying orders, or submitting to the rigid routine of the soldier's profession. Each one regarded bimself as holding an independent command, and at liberty to do his fighting "on his own hook." The army was, in fact, scarcely more than a mob clad in motley, and in unison upon the single idea of resisting the encroachments of the enemy. An incident illustrating the general insubordination of the rank-and-file is told by Elkanah Watson in his "Men and Times of the Revolution." The writer had charge of the delivery of a quantity of gunpowder at 'Cambridge, and says, in narrating the circumstances:

While passing through the camp I overheard a dialogne between a Captain of the militis and one

charge of the delivery of a quantity of gunpowder at 'Cambridge, and says, in narrating
the circumstances:

While passing through the camp I overheard a
dialogue between a Captain of the militis and one
of his privates, which forcibly illustrated the
character and condition of this army. 'Bill,'
said the Captain, ''go and bring a pail of water for
the meas,'' I shan't,' was the reply of Bill.
''It is your turn now, Captain; I got the last.''
Even the elements of subordination had then
carcely been introduced. Officers and men had
rashed to the field under the ardent impulse of a
common patriotism; and the selections of the
former by the troops, or their appointments, which
first occurred, were rather accidental and temporay than controlled from any regard to superior
position or requirement. All, to a great extent,
had occupied at home a social equality, the influence
of which still remained. The distinctions of rank
and the restraints of military discipline and etiquette
were yet to be established.

The same chatty author, who, after a short
carcer as a soldier, entered on the pursuit of a
merchant, furnishes some amusing recollections
of Mrs. Wright, an eccentric woman with a remarkable talent for modeling portraits in wax.
Her gallery of wax figures was very popular in
London, and she herself excited a good deal of
attention by her original character and independent manners. She was a native of New
creey, but 'Ar. Watson first met her in Paris,
where she was a prominent personage in the
circle of American society:

She was a tail and athletic figure [says Mr. Watson), sand walked with a firm, bold step, as erect

creey, but Mr. Watson first met her in Paris, where she was a promient personage in the circle of American society:

She was a tall and athletic figure [says Mr. Watson], and walked with a firm, bold step, as erect as an Indian. Her complexion was somewhat salow; her cheek bones, high; her face, furrowed; and her olive eyes, keen, piercing, and expressive, her sharp glance was appaling; it had almost the iddness of a manics. The vigor and originality sher conversation corresponded with her manners appearance. She would utter language, in hincessant volubility, as if unconscious to whom discted, that would put her hearers to the blush. She apparantly possessed the utmost simplicity of least and character.

With a head of wax upon her lap, she would mot the most accurate likeness by the mere force of arctentive recollection of the traits and lines of he sometenance; she would form the likenesses by angulating the wax with her thumb and finger. While thus engaged, her strong mind poured forth a uniterrupted torrent of wild thought, and seedster and reminiscences of men and events. He was to London about the year 1767, near the piriod of Franklin's appearance there as the agent of Penmylvania. The peculiarity of her character, at the excellence of her war figures, made her toms in Pall Mail a fashionable lounging-place for bability and distinguished men' of England.

The King and Queen often visited her main, she was to consent of the reason why she was defained. The king and Queen often visited her made, regardless of their presence. She would be not as free as her mative American air, she knew testraint, nor the reason why she was detained. I resisted the attempt to examine her bundle, a broke out in the rage of a farry. The officers re amazed, as no explanation, in the absence of interpreter, could take place. She was compend, however, to yield to power. The bundle opened, and, to the astonishment of the officers re amazed, as no explanation, in the absence of interpreter, could take place. She was compend, howe

in my room; and, hearing in the passage a great uproar, and Mrs. Wright's voice pitched upon a higher key than nsual, I rushed out, and found her in a terrible rage, her fine eye flashing. I thrust myself between her and the officers, exclaiming: 'Ah Mon Dieut qu'est ce qu'il y-a?' An explanation ensued. All except Mrs. Wright were highly amused at the singularity and absurdity of the affair.

chaiming: "Ah. Mon Dieni qu'ast ce qu'il y-az"
An explanation ensued. All except Mrs. Wright
were highly amused at the singularity and absardity of the affair.

Mr. Watson, whose reminiscences extend from
1777 to 1849, gives a strange account of the manner in which chocolate and tea were served on
their first introduction into the Colonies:

In the olden time (he avers), it was the fashion,
in some parts of the country, to serve a dish of
curious syle. The height of the fashion was to
put into the kettle of chocolate several
ints of chocolate, which had just then come into use, in a
curious syle. The height of the fashion was to
put into a dish of chocolate several
ints of assages, and after boiling all
together, too serve the guests with
a bowl of chocolate and a sansage, which was cut
up, and then the mess eaten with a spoon. When
tea was first introduced into Salem, the usual mode
of serving it up was to boil the tea in an iron kettle,
and, after straining the liquor off, the boiled herb
was put into a dish and buttered. This was eaten,
while the liquid decoction was drank without sugar
or milk, to wash down the greens. But this is
nothing to be compared to the exquisite breakfast
which was in common vogue among the people-ofSalem some eighty or ninety years since. The sour,
household-brewed beer was put on in the great
brass kettle, and simmered over the fire, with the
crusts of the brown-bread crumbled in, and occasionally dalcitied with a little molasses. This was
served up hot to the family, under the name of
"whisky belly-vengeance."

The hard fare on which the army patiently
subsisted during the dreadful water at Valley
Forge is described by one of the young officers
acting as Aide to Steuben, in the following
terms: At the officers' mess they seldom had
frosh meat, and—

Of vegetables they had none, save sometimes
some pointoes. Their table was loose planks,
rough, as split from the tree. One dish, of wood or
of pewter, enfficed for a mess. A horn spoon, and
tumbler of horn, were lent round. T

GLADSTONE ON HOMER.

HOMERIC SYNCHRONISM: AN INQUIRM INTO THE TIME AND PLACE OF HOMER. By the Rt.-Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P., Author of "Juventus Mundi," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Svo., pp. 284. Price, \$2.

The name of the English ex-Premier, and his well-known extensive learning, are sufficient to recommend any work of his at once, and give the reader confidence in the statements it puts forward, however novel they may be. The book

siders an instorical event, took place between 1387 and 1236 B. C., and probably, to fix it within a narrower limit, between 1316 and 1307 B. C. This is over 125 years earlier than the common ly-received date of 1183 B. C. given by Eratosthenes. As Mr. Gladstone remarks, this latter date was based solely on tradition, and is, therefore, not to be regarded as conclusive. The second conclusion of the author is, that Homer lived within half a century after the Trojan War, or during the thirteenth century before Christ. This also is widely different from the common chronology, which fixes Homer's time nearly 500 years later, or about 800 B. C. Mr. Gladstone occupies himself, in the first part of his work, with proving negatively that these two theories are not false; and, in the remaining portion, to showing that they are true. In the former, he devotes his space to monstrating that, from Dr. Schliemann's la brilliant discoveries, it is rendered almost certain that Hissarlik is the sit of ancient Troy; and, hence, that the articles of ornament and the domestic implements there unearthed can be used to explain the poems and fix the era of their author. The arguments here are quite conclusive, and the objections to the discrepancies between some of the articles discovered and those described by the 'poet are ingeniously explained away.

In the third chapter the author refutes the

The arguments here are quite conclusive, and the objections to the discrepancies between some of the articles discovered and those described by the 'poet are ingeniously explained away."

In the third chapter the author refutes the theory that Homer was an Asiatic Greek, who lived after the Dorian conquest of Greece. From the fact that Homer does not mention such a conquest, that he speaks slightingly of the Dorians, while he extols the Achaians, who were in their most flourishing state prior to the conquest, and that he exhibits an intensely Greek spirit, it is argued that he must have dwelt in Greece proper, and at a date anterior to the Dorian ascendency.

The second and most important part of the work is devoted to showing that the Trojan War took place most probably between 1316 and 1307 B. C., and that Homer lived shortly after that period. Here the facts on which the deductions are based are most novel and most interesting. In "Juventus Mundi," published about eight years ago, Mr. Gladstone has roughly akstched the line of argument.used in the present work; and, in the same connection, has hinked that the time was probably at hand whem, from further investigations, it would be possible to define with greater precision those periods of Egyptian chronology to which the Homeric poems related. This, then, has been well accomplished. Every scrap of history, every consonance or similarity of name, every legend, has been analyzed, compared, and sitted in a most searching manner, and made to do duty in supporting the conclusions which have been reached! It is impossible not to admire and bow before such extensive learning, so modestly displayed. Though the book is one which cannot be recommended as an afterdinner recreation, it is intensely interesting as giving a clearer glimpse into that poetic time when gods and mean were young, and before, as we can hope, love of riches, and the cold conventionalities of modern life, had gained so complete control over the nobler qualities of the human soul.

The following i

between 1316 and 1307 B. C.; and that its poet-historian drew inspiration from the site of its almost amoking ruins, and sang his lays while the memory of its valor was yet fresh in his hearers' minds. The general result is, as the author thinks, to throw back the time of the fall of the Trojan Capital perceptibly, but by no he as to remove it beyond the period over which ancient argument and opinion ranged. Altogether, the work makes a very valuable addition to classical knowledge; and, if the self-er cannot assent to all the arguments, he will find it difficult to refute them, and will ad-not that a flood of light has been poured on a beject, and a broad way opened by the author for some future literary discoverer.

HAWTHORNE. HAWTHORNE.

FANSHAWE; AND OTHER PIECES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo., pp. 243. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE DOLLIVER ROMANCE; AND OTHER PIECES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo., pp. 213. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

After completing his student's course at Bowdoin, Hawthorne lived, for the better part of ten

or twelve years, with his mother and sisters, in Salem, devoting his days to the practice of literature. In the solitude of his room, with doors most often locked, he sat and brooded over the fancies that we may believe came thick and fast fancies that we may believe came thick and fast from his teeming brain, and, weighing and trying them to test their value, trained himself in the art of choosing the best, and giving them the most adequate expression. During this period of searching self-examination,—doubtless the most profitable, though the least productive, of his existence,—the incipient novelist tried his 'prentice-hand in the construction of various sketches and tales, that groped their way into paties through the column of local periodicals. notice through the colums of local periodicals.

It was in this term of his novitlate that

Hawthorne produced his first fiction,—a work so little known that even its name is unfamiliar. It was crude compared with the finished compo-sitions that soon and ever after followed it; and, when its author had finally developed a higher order of workmanship, he so diligently strove to cut down this waymark which disclosed the lower plane from which he had risen that not above a half-dozen copies remained in

that not above a half-dozen copies remained in existence. In one sense it seems a wrong done to Hawthorne to give renewed publicity to a book which he regarded as an inferior representation of his genius; and, in another, it seems a charity to his admirers, who look upon every scrap from his pen as a precious possession, yielding some possible ray of light for a clearer understanding of the interior mechanism and movement of his mind.

"Fanshawe" was written in 1828, when Hawthorne was 24 years of age. It had no wide circulation in the beginning, and was, in later years, so successfully suppressed that very few of those who know the author through his writings alone have ever fallen in with it. Published in a style uniform with the "Liftle Classic" edition of Hawthorne, there is now an opportunity for the world to learn from it that, in his youth, the great novelist wrought no better than nity for the world to learn from it that, in his youth, the great novelist wrought no better than many another gifted writer of the same experience. Undoubtedly his genius was of a loftier type than most; but as undoubtedly it was owing to the toilsome and patient discipline to which he subjected it for many long years, that he was enabled to give it that exquisitely-perfect utterance which has been the wonder and the delight of the most critical readers.

With "Fanshawe" are bound a number of biographical sketches, completing one volume; and with the fragments of "The Dolliver Romance," found among Hawthorne's posthumous papers, are united a dozen or more essays and fugitive pieces, composing a second volume. The two will be prized as valuable appendices to the full collection of his writings.

POEM BY HERMAN MELVILLE. CLAREL: A POEM AND PILGRIMAGE IN THE HOLY LAND. BY HERNAN MELVILLE. In FOUR PARTS. I.—JERUSALEN. II.—THE WILDERINSS. III.—MAR SABA. IV.—BETHLEHEN. In Two Volumes. 12mo., pp. 300—571. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Nearly a generation has gone by since the Nearly a generation has gone and charming stories of savage life in the Marquesas Islands, entitled "Amoo" and "Typee," were Malville. The recollection of published by Mr. Melville. The reco them is still fragrant in the memory, disposing one favorably toward any new literary effort put

of Mr. Melville's old-time graceful English is visible. Instead, there is a display of very hard, eight-syllable verse,—hard to read, because of the rough metre, and hard to comprehend, because of the strange jumbling of the language. The poem has been faithfully examined, from end to end, and, no better lines offering themselves than those with which it opens, they are excepted to show fairly the style of the measure and the rhyme: re and the rhyme:

and the rhyme:
In chamber low and scored by time,
Masonry old, late washed with lime—
Much like a tomb new-cut in stone;
Elbow on knee, and brow sustained
All motionless on sidelong hand,
A student sits, and broods alone. The small, deep casement sheds a ray Which tells that in the Holy Town

Which tells that in the Holy Town It is the passing of the day—
The Vigil of Epiphany.
Beside him in the narrow cell
His luggage lies unpacked; thereon
The dust lies, and on him as well—
The dust of travel. But anon
His face he lifts—in feature fine,
Yet pale, and all but feminine
But for the eye and serious brow—
Then rises, paces to and fro.
And pauses, saying, "Other cheer
Than that anticipated here
By me the learner, now I find."

The manufacture of the poem must have been a work of love. It bears internal evidence of having been labored over as a blacksmith hammers at his forge, and only a mastering passion for the severest task-work could have sustained the author through it all. The ghost of a love-story fits across the vision two or three times in the progress of the narrative, but its outlines are so faint, and its presence so fleeting, that affects one scarcely more than a summer's cloud.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By GRORGE BANCROFT. In Six Volumes. Vol. V. Thoroughly Revised Edition. 12mo., pp. 602. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. HAIL COLUMBIA! HISTORICAL, COMICAL, AND CENTENNIAL. By WALTER F. BROWS. Pp. 47. Providence: Authors' Edition. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$3.

BRIEF TREATISE ON UNITED STATES PATENTS, FOR INVENTORS AND PATENT-ES. By HENNY HOWSON, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, and Solicitor of Patents, and Charless Howson, Attorney at-Law and Counsel in Fatent Cases, Authors of "American Fatent System," etc., etc. 16mo., pp. 164. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. BOOKS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

International Review for July-August (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York). Contents: "Extradition;" "Mr. George Ticknor," by Edwin P. Whipple; "The American Republic." by Gen. Sigel; "The Newspaper-Press and the Law of Libel," by David Dudley Field; "Queen Augusta and the Red Cross," by Dr. Treuenpreuss; "The Early History of the Ionian Name," by Prof. Ernst Curtius; "Mr. Francis Parkman's Histories," by Julius H. Ward; "Coll's Climate and Time," by Prof. A. Winchell; "Contemporary Literature, Art, and Science."

Appletons' Journal for July (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Appletons Journal has ceased to be a weekly periodical, and bereafter will be published as a monthly magazine, at \$3 a year. The contents of the present number are as follows: "Out of London," by Julian Hawthorne; "Avice Gray," Chapters I.-IV.; "Six Hotels," by Wirt Sikes; "A Forrest Retreat," by Christian Reid; "A Society Lion," by Albert Rhodes; "Reminiscences of Fifty Years;" "Two Holy Mounts," by B. F. De Costa (Illustrated); "Croizette;" "Only the Brakesman," by Constance F. Woolson; "Sants Barbara," by Albert F. Webster; "Guidod a Polenta's Daughter," by Junias Henri Browne; "Chapters on Models," by James F. Freeman; "Gobelin Tapestry," by Lacy H. Hooper; "Fallen Fortunes." by James Fayn; "Bell's Beehives." by M. E. W. S.; "Ceramic Art at the Kxhibition; "Marianne," by George Sand; "A Larn-Yard Eclogue," by Edgar Fawcett; "In-Doors and Out-of-Doors," by E. L. Youmans; "The Siege of Berlin;" "Editor's Table;" "New Books."

Potter's American Monthly for July (John B. Potters & Co., Philadelphis). Contents: "The Historic Buildings of America: XIX. Independ-

ence Hall," by Besson J. Lossing: "Patrick Henry—the Earliest Advocate of Independence," by William Wirt Henry: "James Otls, the Father and Son," by John H. Tash; "1776—1826—1876: The Great Committee, and Jts Great Chairman of the "Masterly Pen," by Nellie liess Morris: "A Revolutionary Game of Cards," by Samuel Yorke At Lee; "The Doty Tavern," by Samuel Yorke At Lee; "The Doty Tavern," by Chairman of the 'Masterly Pen.'" by Nellie liess Morris: 'A Revolutionary Game of Cards," by Samuel Yorke At Lee: 'The Doty Tavern," by D. T. V. Huntoon: 'History and Reminiscences of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard: VII. by Henry M. Vallette; 'Sketches of Celebrated Women: V.—Mrs. Knox, 'by Mrs. Charles H. Halsey; 'The Fair Patriot of the Revolution, by David Murdoch; 'Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; 'Gray Hairs—Somebody Older than You; 'Notes and Queries; 'Current Memoranda; 'Literary and Art Memoranda; 'Centennial Exposition Memoranda." The mumber has thirty-one illustrations.

St. Nicholas for July (Scribner & Co., New York).

York).

Republic for July (Republic Publishing Company,
Washington, D. C.).

Sanitarian for July (Campbell & Co., New Sanitarian for July York).

York).

Littell's Living Age—current numbers (Littell's Gay, Boston).

Locke's National Magozine for July (Brown & Miller, Toledo, O.).

LITERARY NOTES.

A new volume by Thomas Wentworth Higginson is announced.

A fac-simile reproduction of the first edition of "Paradise Lost" is about to be published in

The late Lord Amberley's work, "An Analysis of Religious Belief," has appeared in London, in two volumes. "Ishmael; or, In the Depths," Mrs. South-"Ishmael; or, in the Depths," Mrs. South-worth's recently published novel, has already gone to a seventh edition; while "Self-Raised; or, From the Depths," its sequel, isshed several weeks later, is already in its fifth edition.

In the Atlantic for August, Gen. Howard will describe the Battle of Cattanooga. The number will also contain an account of his visit to Jerusalem, by Charles Dudley Warner; a paper on the Arthuriad, by Miss Preston; and a short Comedy by W. D. Howells.

George Sand's sudden illness was brought on by working, against advice, when but slightly indisposed. She was never given to taking care of herself in a hygienic way. In her latest pub-lished work, describing a grand sunset, she says she was entreated to leave the window from fear of catching cold; "But what matters a running at the nose compared with my rapt contempla-tions?"

The Bombay agent of the Thakore of Bhownugger has set himself to translating into Gujerati Queen Victoria's "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands,"—having inveigled Sir Bartle Frere into inducing the Prince of Wales to allow its dedication to himself. The Athenaeum's Bombay correspondent thinks the transaction absurd. However interesting to Englishmen, it will be ridiculous to Hindus, whose ideas of Royalty differ. "How," wonders this writer, "will 'Berty' and 'Vic' be translated by the Parsee!"

whose ideas of Royalty differ. "How," wonders this writer, "will 'Berty' and 'Vic' be translated by the Parsee!"

Col. C. Chaille Long, of the Egyptian staff, has in press an account of expeditions made by him into Central Africa, under the command of Col. C. E. Gordon. The chief expedition was to the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and he resided some time with King Mtess a few months prior to Mr. H. M. Stanley's arrival there. He returned northward by the Victoria River to Mnooli, thus connecting and identifying it with the White Nile. On this journey, which had never before been performed by a white man, he discovered Lake Ibrahim. Col. Long also made some important expeditions west of the Bahrel Abiad (White Nile), in the countries of Makraka and Mam-Niam.

Michel Levy, in Paris, has just published a novel by the well-known writer Louis Ulbach, entitled "La Contesse de Thyrnau," which proves to be an almost literal translation of the third volume of a German novel written more than thirty years ago by Madame Paalzow, and issued under the title of "Thomas Thyrnau." This discovery has led to the further disclosure that the first and second volumes of "Thomas Thyrnau" have also been pirated by Mr. Ulbach, and are entitled "La Princesse Mcra" and "Magda." A comic feature of this wnolesale plagiarism is the announcement on the title-pages of the three French volumes that "The right of translation is reserved by the author."

February, 1877, is the bi-centenary of Spinoza's death, and it is proposed to erect a stathe of him at The Hague, if possible in sight of the spot where he spent the last ten or twelve years of his short life, and wrote the works which were to be his legacy to mankind. Dr. Hutchison Sterling, the London Athenous says, has with his usual promptitude set to work and collected subscriptions for the proposed monument, which have been transmitted to Holland. A committee has also been formed in London, and among the supporters of the scheme are M. E. Grant Duff, the Hon Justice Groove, Matthew Arnold, J. A.

one favorably toward any new literary effort put forth in the name of their author. But a two-volulmed poem, with travels in the Holy Land for a subject! The proposition, it must be confessed, is not promising. Nor does the dedication of the work tend to relieve the nascent despondency, but rather to enhance ft, for there we learn that the poem is printed through the generosity of a late relative of Mr. Melville, who knew of it only by report, yet liberally provided for its appearance in public.

With a faint heart, yet still without prejudice, the first leaves are turned, and, alas! no trace of Mr. Melville's old-time graceful English is visible. Instead, there is a display of very hard, eight-syllable verse,—hard to read, because of

treatises by Edwards, Smalley, and others, one volume; and the works of Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, six volumes.

Robert Clarke & Co., of this city, announce for early publication "The Life, Public Services, and Speeches of R. B. Hayes," by J. Q. Howard. Mr. Howard is a gentleman well known in Ohio, and particularly at Columbus, as a Republican journalist, having been some years ago associated with Gen. Comly in the conduct of the Ohio State Journal, of which he more recently served as a Washington correspondent. His political knowledge is extensive, his judgment careful, his literary ability good, and there is no reason to doubt that the work which he has undertaken will be in every way worthy of its subject, and the cause represented. That it is begun and will appear under the special sanction of Gov. Hayes himself, is additional guaranty and recommendation.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A collection of works has lately been added to the British Museum from the library of A. F. H. Schneider, of Berlin, made up of Reformation literature, and considered unique in its kind. The works are 2,000 in number, and comprise "the controversial writings of the Reformers in original editions: the articles, confessions of faith, and formularies of the various churches; the conferences and disputations between different religious parties; psalters, hymnals, and service-books." The collection is said to be particularly rich in materials for the history of the Anabaptist, comprising about 100 works of this class, many of great variety, and including a complete set of the writings of Thomas Munzer, the Anabaptist leader, who placed himself at the head of the peasants during the troubles of 1525.

FAMILIAR TALK. THE PAPUANS.

THE PAPUANS. [Continued from June 24.]
The villages of the Papuans on the Astrolabe Gulf are not visible from the sea-side, the luxuriant vegetation of the coast hiding them from view. Their presence is betrayed by the groups of coccanut-palms in whose shelter they stand. Each village comprises a cluster of huts, circling around an open inclosure, and connecting by paths. The huts are well-built of bamboo, or of the stalks of sago-palm leaves. The walls are not above 18 inches high, and support a tall, sloping roof, that bulges out readily in order to shed the rain. The door is raised a foot-and-ahalf from the ground, to prevent the ingress of dogs and pigs, and is sometimes shaded by an eave-like projection from the roof. The interior of the hut is small and dark, and is devoid of furniture, with the exception of a couple

for a number of years a merchant, and afterwards a successful lawyer. In 1776 he was sent as a delegate from Rhode Island to the Congress copyened at Philadelphia, and for eight years he served in that body with ability and fidelity. Four years after retiring to private life, he was appointed Collector of Newport by President Washington, and retained the office until removed by death. His personal integrity, his pleasing social qualities, and his fine intellectual endowments gained him the high esteem of the community in which he lived; while the part which he took in the period of the Revolution gave his name a lasting historical interest.

The final scenes in the life of Mr. Ellery are described in a letter dated Newport, March 14, 1830, which is preserved in Hezekiah Niles' "Acts and Principles of the Revolution." The picture presented of a gentle and cheerful death-bed is edifying to contemplate. "Old Mr. Ellery," so runs the missive, "died like a philosopher. In truth, death, in its common form, never came near him. His strength wasted gradually for the last year, until he had not enough left to draw in his breath, and so he ceased to breathe. The day on which he died, he got up as usual and dressed himself, took his old flag-bottomed chair, without arms, in which he had sat for more than half a century, and was reading Tully's Offices, in the Latin, wishout glasses, though the print was as fine as that of the smallest pocket-Bible. Dr. W. stopped in on his way to the hospital, as he usually did; and, on perceiving the old gentleman could scarcely raise his eyelids to look at him, took his hand and found that his pulse was gone. After drinking a little wine and water, Dr. W. told him his pulse beat stronger. 'Q. yes, Doctor, I have a charming pulse. But, he continued, 'it is idle to talk to me in this way; I am going off the stage of life, and it is a great blessing that I go free from sickness, pain, and sorrow.' Some time after his daughter, finding him become extremely weak, wished him to be put to bed, which he at first objected to, saying he felt no pain, and there was no occasion for his going to be tree from sickness, pain, and sorrow convened at Philadelphia, and for eight years he served in that body with ability and fidelity.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS. paths. The huts are well-built of bamboo, or of the stalks of sago-palm leaves. The walls are not above 18 inches high, and support a tall, sloping root, that buiges out readily in order to shed the rain. The door is raised a foot-and-half from the ground, to prevent the ingress of dogs and pigs, and is sometimes shaded by an eave-like projection from the roof. The interior of the hut is small and dark, and is devoid of furniture, with the exception of a couple of spears and some other implements of war or of the chase, and a cluster of hooks suspended from the centre of the roof, on which are hung various articles of food wrapped up in leaves, and thus secured from the mice.

The huts are of three kinds,—those intended for Bingle persons, those for families, and the buanbramra; which is used only by the youths of the village, and by any strangers that may be entertained by the people. Near each hut stands a kind of bench or table, on which the meals of the men are served, and on which the meals of the men are served, and on which the meals of the men are served, and on which the men at this table, but take their food with their productions, which is printed in Noture, the with a hear y stick. The tone produced is dull, but penetrating, and may be heard for 5 or 6 miles around.

The inhabitants of the coast have no means of creating fire, and therefore carefully preserve it in their villages, and carry about with them live coals with which to light their cigars, or the fires in their villages, and carry about with them live coals with which to light their cigars, or the fires. The Seychelles Islands comprise a group of about thirty isles, situated almost in the centre

we in the control of the changes which are made between the coasts and the security loops in the protest in the form the security and the security

A New Disinfectant.

New Port Hards.

Experiment were made yesterday on Blackwell's Island with a new disinfectant called the Girondin. A party of gentlemen assembled in the Charity Hospital. After a short explanation of the qualities of the disinfectant by Mr. James Meyer, Jr., the party was brought to an empty ward on the third story. This ward has been filled with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The party were escorted inside to note the effect, and the effect on their olfactories was so strong that some of them were glad to retire. The disinfecting apparatus was then got in order, and after it had completely sprinkled the room with the disinfectant the investigating committee was asked to ester again. They walked around the

hearted, or a beautiful, mindless woman, with features in third gradues. The future from the future of the courts of the feature is the pole of the stimulation of the courts of the court of the court

THE HOME.

An Essay on Housekeeping and Homekeeping.

A Servant-Girl Relates the Wrongs of Her Class.

How Female "Hepl" Are "Beaten" Out of Their Wages.

The Manufacture of Afghans Explained.

Cocoanut Pies, Brown Bread, and Skeleton Leaves.

SERVANT-GIRLS' WRONGS.

To the Educe of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, June 28.—I read The TRIBUNE every day. I manage to do this, though I am only a "servant-girl," and work in the kitchen. Of the benefit derived from the "Home Matters," in Saturday's number, I cannot give you any idea; it is so much I can only say that since you have been publishing the letters I am a better housekeeper and a better cook. I have had a tolerably good education, obtained at home before I came to this country, but I am continually trying to improve myself, and to add to my knowledge in such a way that I can fill the position of a "thoroughly competent,"—the

had a tolerany good causelon, some before I came to this country, but I am continually trying to improve myself, and to add to my knowledge in such a way that I can fill the position of a "thoroughly competent,"—the highest in my profession,—also to be worth higher wages than I am getting now; to get the sum per week that a thorough knowledge and valuable experience can command. I read the letters on reducing servants' wages, and am ready to say that I do not sympathize with any one who wants to do this. The amount of wages is not my trouble at present, and this brings me to the object of this letter. I engage to do general' housework in small private families at 43 per week. I have not been out of a situation since the lat of January last. In this time, five months, I have enjoyed three changes, each time discharging myself because I could not get my money. To-day I discharged hyself again for the same reason, and sithere conight in my temporary lodging with just ten cents in my pecket to pay a car-fare to-morrow out to the limits to see if I can collect the amount, or part of the amount, due me from a former employer, whoo was me \$25 ever since March last. In this instance I allowed my wages to run on; having such full confidence in this person, I, as it were, allowed her to become my banker. I never was more grossly deceived, for she would often ask me if I did not want a few dollars, telling me it was "laid away" for me the same as if I was drawing it from week to week. I find now that she does not even own the furniture in the house. I cannot sue, because she does not own so much as a kitchen table. When I came to ask for \$10, and was put off, I was so surprised, so extunned, it began to ask questions, which, had I been in my senses, I would have thought impertinent. However, the questions were answered with some confessions, which made me ficel that hencoforth it was a very hopeless case. I was allowed a glance behind the scenes, and did not make a "uss." for private reasons. I took promises, bathed in te

Tensums office, with the names of those laddes who systematically here servants without any intention of paying them after the first week, and some not some even that! Three weeks ago, I engaged with a Mrs. A. of the avenue for general housework, at \$3 per week. I assure you, sir, I never put in a harder three weeks work, and had none of the "help" that was promised in the washing and froning. Then I was found fault with most unreasonably and most unmercifully, simply to get me to go; but I had been informed by a girl in the neighbor-bood that this was Mrs. A.'s style; so I braved it out as long as I could, till I couldn't any longer, and left. Not to be too tedious, I want to tell you that my case is not at all singular. I have friends who have been served in the same way, and it is the truth that there are employers here in this City of Chicago who actually do get their work done for nothing. They think sothing either of advertising immediately a girl leaves them, and a new one goes in to work on the same system. I think it is a "burning shame" that this is permitted to go on without exposure, and I have made up my mind to walk right into that kitchen some day this week and warn that new girl off, for they have an advertisement put in your paper for some one to come and take my place. Don't I do right to thus resolve to warn this new victimi. Right or not, I shall do it. This lady has had several different girls since May, and has not paid one dollar for wages. I cap prove it, for her daughter told me so. Said she to me one day, "Mary, ma won't pay you, you needn't expect, and you are only working for nothing so long as you stay here." I wonder what your lady readers would say—your real lady readers—if you should happen to print such a letter as this I There are many who would believe it; for I have the kind sympathy of those who know how I have been treated. I think I have had very bad luck, uncommonly so, for some months past, and I cannot close this letter without telling you that I, at least, have a bette

I want to talk very emphatically for a little while—and I will talk very fast, Mr. Editor, if you will allow me to be especially emphatic—on the subject of homekeeping and housekeeping. I do not divorce the occupations by any invidious "se." placed between them, nor will allow any division between the ideas they convey to my mind. "House and home" are connected in legal phrase and in proverb in a divine marriage which no man may be justified in putting asunder; and though they may be found apart,—as there are many houses which are not homes, and I have seen more than one home which had no share of a house save a small attle room, or ever the dreumscribed dull limits of a basement,—yet, apart, they are but metancholy, widowed things, in spite of the simulated zaples that they may wear to hide the fact. For every house in which a family dwells should be a home, and every home should have its just inheritance of a whole house, large or small, to consecrate in every none and corner to its own beautiful and holy uses, to bless and sanctify throughout for its own, its very own.

What is all this to lead to? Well, to the annunciation of my pot belief that the business of homekeeping and housekeeping are, of right, one and indivisible. I have read, more than once in my life, pungent remarks, put into print by clever feminine writers, who are, I should judge, themselves wholly ignorant of the nature and value of the housekeeper's work, to the effect that what the American people were suffering for was not more housekeeping, but more homekeeping. And then the typical housekeeper's was frawn,—the woman whose abode was always spotlessly-neat from gurret to cellar; whose bread was always white; whose buter more golden than that of any other housekeeper on the country-side; whose cake, and biscuit, and pies, were always most exquisitely delicious; and yet in whose whole well-kept domain thele was not one spot in which a home-the darting forth of those most piercing of arrows, even bitter words. This was the house keeper, per

brid could roid its wings and rest, secure iron the dasting forth of those most piercing of arrows, even bitter words. This was the house-keeper, perfect in her art, who yet never kept a home.

Well, there are such women, doubtless; or, rather, I should say there doubtless have been such, for I think the tribe is nearly extinct. In the course of a long and varied experience as a teacher in country and town,—boarding "around" and otherwise, at scores of places,—I have met one woman of that sort. Heaven rest her soul! What superb tea-biscuit she did make, and how I should have enjoyed them when at her table, had I been deaf and blind! But to offset her deficiencies I could mention those of a full score in whose dwelling-places I was tortured, for a season; whose slackness and indifference in housekeeping was a striking as the former's over-carefulness, while the majority of them, I regret to say, could have rivaled that poor mistaken Martha in her ability to utter bitter and malficious words.

A well-kept house may not-possess the atmosphere of a happy home, but how the home-feeling can live and thrive under the shadow of neglected housekeeping, I de not see. We are, all of us, even those who make the most pretensions to intellectual culture, dependent upon the comfortable conditions of everyday life for our happiness. If upon us rests the responsibility of making these conditions comfortable, we may be sure that in neglecting them we are doing ourselves and others a great wrong, and one which will surely bring a punishment upon us. In no surer way can we sow the seeds of discord and discontent within our homes, and there is no fail in the harvest of this bitter fruit.

Wherefore, from the quiet of a humble but blessed home vouchasfed by Heaven at last after years of melancholy homeleasness, I can look back upon those dismal days, and the poor mockeries of homes in which many of them were spent, and I wonder it some of the one of the children of those homes will read these words. Fair and bright grips gove the co

but I would say that every woman should as far understand the successful management of its details as to know when it is well done, or, if done ill, where the fault may lie. Depend upon it, young wives and housekeepers, and you young girls who stand upon the thresholds of homes of your own, no investment of knowledge will repay you so large a per cent in peace, comfort, home happiness, and all that conduces to the pleasures of everyday life. This may sound like one of the old-fashioned truisms of our old-fashioned grandmothers, but it is of no older a fashion than common sense. If that has indeed dropped out of style, this Centennial year would be a good one in which to revive it.

If the editor will let me come again next week, I would like to say a few words with regard to one or two of the causes of ill-success in housekeeping. But, for this time, enough.

ANOTHER NEW SCHOLAR.

pot inter work done for mothing. They think solvhing either of advertising immediately gift haves them, and a new one good in two work them. "that this is permitted to go on without exposure, and I have made up my mind to with the series and warn that new gift off, for they have an advertisement put in your paper for some one to come and take my place. Don't have the come of the recipients of the favor of the come of the come of the come of the recipients of the favor of the come of the come of the recipients of the favor of the come of the

he sick, whether arrangers.

Hoping Mrs. Emily will take me, too, use the shadow of her wing, and that Frank with shadow of her wing, and that Frank with shadow of her wing, and that I. V. Games II. V. Games III. V. Games II. V. Games III. V. Games III. V. Games III. V. Games P. S.—If any one feels dispect to suggest that the V should be B in my signature, I beg them to desist, as I am painfully aware of the fact, and it is knowledge I am seeking.

COCOANUT PIE. To the Ester of The Tribune.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., June 29.—It has been some time since I promised my recipe for cocount pie. Ill-health and many cares must be my excuse. For my pie, I put a cup of cocount to pie. Ill-health and many cares must be my excuse. For my pie, I put a cup of cocoanut to soak in sweet milk as early in the morning as I can. If I want to bake my pie early, I put it to soak the night before. I take a teacup of the cocoanut and put it into a coffee-cup, and fill up with milk. When ready to bake, I take two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix with milk, and attr in three-fourths of a cup of milk (or water), place on the stove, and stir until it thickens. Add butter the size of a walnut while warm. When cool add a little salt, two eggs, saving out the white of one for tha top. Sweeten to taste. Add the cocoanut, beating well. Fill the crust and bake. When done, have the extra white beaten ready to spread over the top. Return to the oven and brown/lightly. This is my way of making cocoanut pie, and if you have my usual luck your pie will be creamy and nice, and the cocoanut all through, it not forming a hard crust on the top as in custerd.

I must give Aunt J.'s recipe for brown bread. Mrs. Emily will like it, I know, and any one else who will try it: Three handfuls of cornmeal; 2 of flour or graham; 1/2 cup sour milk; 1/2 cup molasses; 1/2 teaspoonful soda. Steam two hours. To be eaten warm; but is very good cold.

Alle wishes some suggestions as to using akeleton leaves. Did she ever try making mottoes on black velvet! They are very pretty. One inexpensive way is to get a shallow wooden or pasteboard box, about 10x12, or 12x14 inches. Line with black velvet. Against the back mitste a fancy basket by covering paper with velvet, or moss. Have it any pretty shape desired. Fasten to the back, and fill with the leaves, arranging them gracefully but firmly in their places. Have a frame to fit over the top with a glass. Any kind will do,—stiff paste-board is as good as any. Fasten in place by pasting it on. Then you can either cover the box,—sides and ends and the frame,—with card-board embroidered, or, what I think is prettier still, with different shades of dry moss that is easily gathered of the bark of tr

HOW TO MAKE AN AFGHAN. Mr. Morris, Ill., June 29.—"Alle," in The Tribune of June 25, asks, in reference to a carriage afghan, how much zephyr is required for a medium-sized one, and how to arrange the colors. In regard to the arrangement of colors, and those that blend harmoniously together, I think I can give her some information, but owing to a very treacherous memory, and the length of time since I made one, I have forgotowing to a very treacherous memory, and the length of time since I made one, I have forgotten the amount required. Let the material used be double Berlin sephyr,—the Berlin wool being much better than American manufacture. Make the centre stripe white, forty-one stitches wide, using the afghan stitch, and work from right to left. One ach side of the white centre stripe a red one twenty-three stitches wide, then a black stripe eighteen stitches wide, then a green and buff stripe twenty-three stitches wide, then a green and buff stripe twenty-three stitches wide, then again a black stripe same as before, finishing with a blue and purple stripe twenty-three stitches wide. When finished, it will be very prettily arranged. To the right of centre the colors will be red, black, buff, black, and purple; to the left of centre, eed, black, green, black, and blue. So much for the stripes, and now for the embroidery of the centre stripe. In the centre of stripe place a magents rose, with green leaves on each side, next a red rose (green leaves), next a pink rose (green leaves), finishing with purple star flowers. Remember that the flowers are worked each way from the centre; thus the flowers, like the stripes, will not be the same on both sides. Embroider all the black stripes in green grapeleaves. Set the stripes together with shaded buff. Finish the sides with buff fringe; tie the fringe 3½ in shes deep, and, when tied, the whole length of fringe 9 Inches. End fringe same as stripes. Whole length of afghan when done, 2 yards 12 inches; width, 1 yard 23 inches.

"Lady Student" says she knows of one woman who likes "Mrs. Sarah L." We know a great many who like her, and who read and enjoy her spicy letters "hugely." They relieve joy her spicy letters "hugely." They relieve the otherwise monotonous dissertations upon housekeeping, much as the taste of pickle sharpens the appetite, when one has grown tired of sweet food. I would feel highly honored by an acquaintance with one so thoroughly wide-awake and alive to her business, and who, by the way, is not ashamed of being known as a genuine good cook, as "Mrs. Sarah L."

Many thanks to dear "Mrs. Emily" for her plain, practical suggestions, and excellent receipts. These letters and receipts have become to us invaluable.

Will some of your readers give me a good receipt for orange cake?

SKELETONIZED LEAVES.

SKELETONIZED LEAVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—Let me describe to "Alle," and any one else interested, one bouquet of skeletonized leaves,—it is one of the prettiest ornaments in our parlor. The little vase which holds the bouquet is filled with white sand; the stems of the leaves are placed in it according to fancy, the taller and heavier in the centre, the more tender and delicate surround them, and carelessly drop over the edge of the vase. Our bouquet consists of a variety of ferns, magnolis, and by leaves. A heavy, close bouquet is not pretty in anything,—either painting, wax, or nature; the beauty is hidden. I have seen bouquets of natural flowers packed together without any regard to color, which I know I could have taken to pieces, rearranged, and had at least four pretty, tasty bouquets. So it is in a bouquet of skeletonized leaves—the fewer the better seen, for it is quite a pleasant study to examine the veins and wonderful mechanism, and remember the leaves were once growing and green. I have a shade and stand for one vase, the latter about 9 inches in diameter, covered with light blue velvet. The vase is fastened to the centre with a little thin glue or muchage, the shade placed over blue chellle at the base to keep out the dust. I have had mine ten years, and it has kept well. If you do not succeed to your satisfaction, I would like you in some way to see mine. There are other ways of arranging leaves, but none so pretty I think. I have seen them framed, and once saw what might have been elegant, had it not been mixed with green moss. The purer the lovelier.

BLEACHED FERNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLEACHED FERNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 29.—One of your correspondents wishes to know how to arrange bleached ferns. I would suggest as a pretty way to make a box of thin board, half an inch deepany size you like; then line with black velveteen; it will be smooth on board, if put on with either gum arabic or the white of eggs. Get letters any style desired, and arrange motoes, such as "God Bless Our Home." "God is Love." "Home, Sweet Home," etc. If the first is selected, the first three words should be arranged in a half circle, and the word "Home" on straight line beneath. The form of letter can be traced with a pencil, then framed any style you like. Ferns can also be arranged on black velvet cross and basket, by using a wood frame, covered as directed with black velveteet. Will the lady please send recips for bleaching ferns? Yours respectfully, Mrs. E. P. S.

In Summer, when the days were bright, We used to wander up and down The quiet streets of this old town: In those sweet times our hearts were light. When Autumn's wind sighed through the trees, He turned his face toward the sea; He gave a parting kiss to me, And left amid the falling leaves.

I watched through Winter's blinding snow, And watted on from day to day: I could do naught but watch and pray; But ah! how lonely, God doth know.

And now the Spring is here once more,—
I hear the little birds rejoice.
If I could only hear his voice.
Or his loved step upon the shore ! But He who sends days dark and fair, He knoweth what is best for me; And; whether on the land or ses. He keeps us always in His care."

And so I sit beside the sea, And watch the waters ebb and flow, Resigned,—although I may not know What they one day will bring to me.

Prom the French of Pedro Antonio de Alarcon.

The War of Succession had just ended. The noble Baron of Mequinenza, covered with glory and with wounds, but without a marwedi in his pocket, as was the case with nearly all heroes of that day, returned to his dismantled castle to seek repose after the severe fatigue of the camp, and to enjoy in peace the meagre income

pertaining to his title.

A word or two of this warrior, and another of A word or two of this warrior, and another of his country-seat. Don Jaime de Mequinenza, Baron of Mequinenza, who had served as Captain in the armies of the grandson of Louis XIV., was at that time a man of 35, tall, handsome, bold, adventurous, rather uncultivated, but exceedingly talkative, and a great admirer of pretty-women. Add to this that me has an orphan, a bachelor, the sole heir of his race, and you will have a perfect idea of our Arragonese hidalgo. As for the castle (barring its solidity of course), it was the very image of its and you will have a perfect idea of our Arragonese hidalgo. As for the eastle (barring its solidity of course), it was the very image of its master; but as far as poverty, neglect, and pride go, by the Lord! it yielded to none. Imagine (and I say imagine because since that day it has faffen to ruin)—imagine this singular mansion half built and half cut out of the walls of a rock which is bathed on one side by the waters of the Ebro, and on the other touches a mountain whose peak is lost among the clouds. At the foot of this rock stood a dozen houses and huts inhabited by the Baron's vassals; in and huts inhabited by the Baron's vassals; in other words, by the cultivators of the four roods of land constituting his estate. The road from the hamlet to the manor house led up fifteen successive flights of steps terminating in a deep moat provided with a draw-bridge. A drain cut into the Ebro, about half a mile from the stronghold, supplied this moat with water, and then, converted into a raging torrent, returned to plunge into the river. Clinging in the same way to the inaccessible sides of the mountain, separated from the earth by this waterfall, and likewise jutting over the Ebro, was another rock crowned by a little hut, and a narrow orchard, a sort of hanging garden, planted there by the daring hand of man. A wide plank of walnut wood served as a bridge between the castle and the hut; and, if it were impossible to arrive at the former when once the draw of the bridge had been, raised, it became still more impossible to reach the latter without the aid of the plank.

On the manoral rock, as he called it, lived Don Jaime de Mequinenza. It remains for us to say that the other rock, the feudatory rock, was inhabited by a simple cel-fisher, then in a fair way to make a fortune, thanks to his clever idea of establishing his homein this deserted and formidable locality.

Damian—for that was the fisherman's name—had contrived to hang on a level with the little bridge a huge net in the form of a weir. The water of the cascade passed easily through its meshes, carrying along with its current all the cels, which in their effort to return to the Ebro, their home, were drawn to their fate, and found no escape from the nets of Damian, who immediately set off to sell them in the adjacent villages at as moderate a price as was proportioned to the small amount it had cost him to catch them. Now that we are topographically acquinited with the scene of our story, let us pass to closer details.

We have said that Damian was acquiring a fortune from his mirraculous hauls; but we forgot to say that the world by a genuine fe

theme kned equally well when they have some one), it happened that Carmen, although she lived quite alone, and without being seen by any one save her husband, spent the price of all the eels of the Ebro upon aprons, baques, rings, ear-rings, and other such trifles—a real "fine lady" from head to foot.

Impressed perhaps by the sense of her high mission in the world, Carmela decked herself every day as if she were going to a bail, and took a seat at the door of her hut. There she was seen by the sparrows, the flowers of the garden, and the sky—nothing more; but she quietly awaited the hour of her fate. The castle, the hut's only heighbor, was at that time completely deserted—we refer to the state of things before the return of Don Jaime de Mequinensa—and from the valley the fisherman's wife only presented the appearance of a large, brilliantly-colored flower hanging over the side of the abyse. So it must have been through the air that the lover whom Carmelita in full dress, awaited, was to arrive, supposing that Carmelita really wished to have a lover. But then you are about to say, Did not Carmela love, her husband! Ahl how do i know! All I cam be sufe of is that she was very pretty, and that she lived very much alone, for Damian passed the greater part of his time selling his ecla in the neighborhood.

Besides, he had forbidden her to go down to the hamlet during his absence, and she blindly obeyed her husband; because they all you could say that Damian himself was a rude peasant: and consequently I seem to acknowledge that he did not please Carmelita. Well, then! No, he did not please fer.

And how could he possibly have pleased her—slovenly and ill-dressed as he was, his bony hands tor by thorns, his brown complexion tanned by the sun and rain, making everything smell of lish for fifteen feet around—how could her have pleased her, above all—as beautiful, as elegant, as proud and smart as a Madrid girll It is true that if the husband had worked less in order to preserve his hands, the wife would have had to w

when it seems as though time stands still; one of those feasts of nature which history does not mention; one of those splendid and solemn days when we fancy the world has reached for the first time the zenith of its begaty, and that all preceding time has been its period of youth, as all succeeding time will be a deline, a degeneracy, a painful old age, ending in nothingness.

Cammels and Damian were watching in a cort of extasy that sun, whose lingering glories fired the horizon with a prophetic glow. However coarse and uncultivated their natures may have been, they both felt then (owing, no doubt, to their moral excitement) that the sunset was not to be as indifferent to them on that evening as on others; and for the very reason that their limited intelligence did not enable them to describe what they felt, nor to analyze the gloomy presentiments disturbing their souls, their agitation increased with the gradual disappearance of the sun; they remained silent, fearing to betray their secret thoughts, and not even daring to raise their eyes.

Between these two criminals, the wife, who was meditating treachery, and the husband, who was plotting murder, there was established a tacit agreement, a sort of unacknowledged compileity, so decided that it did not occur to either of them to be surprised at so prolonged and extraordinary a allence.

When the sun had at last entirely disappeared they both drew a long breath, as though some tedious and painful task were over. The die was cast. Their resolutions were formed. They looked at each other without further timidity or reserve. Damian raised his eyes toward the castle, and calmly saluted the Baron de Mequinenzs, whose gaze was faxed upon Carmelita; the latter, on her part, saluted the gentleman in the most natural way in the world. Damian the most natural way in the world. Damian the most natural way in the world. Damian who had seen this, smiled, stretched out his sore leg, and, turning toward his wife, said, "I am positively quite well. I am going to walk to risk

"The cascade is very noisy," said one of the fishermen.

"But the little bridge?" asked Damian.

"Why, that is true. Look, look! It has fallen in, and both ends at that. There is not a trace of it left."

"How could that have happened? Such a wide, solid plank of walnut wood! Well, I must buy a new one to-day," replied Damian, shrugging his shoulders. "Come, boys, help me lift this pair of weirs before it be any later"; and resuming the interrupted song, he began to draw in the nets.

"Deuce take it! How heavy it is!" cried a fisherman.

"Tis not so much that you're learned,
As that you appear to know.

Providing you never get cornered—
Ah! then you have nowhere to go. "Tis not so much how you travel,
As how that you travel fast,
And arrive in California
With all the danger past.

Tis not so much what you're owing.
As whether you mean to pay.
Or whether you mean to, shirk it—
The fashion—from day to day.

"Tis not—Can you freely afford it?
But—How much are you going to give?
And, if you are wealthy and sickly,
How long are you going to live? "Tis not so much—Are you honest?"
As—Have you the ready cash?
With the numbers you'll ever be forward,
If only you cut a great dash.

With the numbers you'll ever be forward, If only you cut a great dash.

"Tis so in the world with the people Who over the universe trod; But not what you seem, but you see, is The only question with God.

EVELUAL SHOWED IT.

Hotel Life in San Francisco Development of the Life in San Francisco House, but as it is not localized, we cannot possibly saddle it on any one of them. A man boarding there thought prudent to settle terms beforehand, to be sure that his money would hold out. Two dollars a day. He staid two months and sent for his bill. Carramba! The \$3 a day for board was only a small part of the items charged. Sirty dollars for fire loomed up conspicuously. Boarder demurred.

"Can't help it," says the landlord, we can't afford to furnish fuel and a man to attend to it for less than a dollar a day."

"All right," says boarder, "Pm willing to pay for any more than Pve had. Now, out of all the time Pve been here, it's impossible that I could have had a fire more than half a dozen days in the whole sixty."

"Well," says landlord, "that's not our fault; the firel was there, and a man to attend it; you might have need it if you had been a mind to."

But the boarder remonstrated atill farther.

"Now if you'll come up and look at my room,

The N. Addresses the Democracy.

Toledo Blads.

Conpedent X Roads, with is in the State UV Kentucky, Joon 26, 1876.—I hev a word to say to the Democracy, jest afore the Nashnel Convention, with is intended ex a admonish to to guide em afterward. Afore this epissie reeches em the representatives uv the party in Saint Louis will hev registered their decrees, and we shel hev a ticket to hooray for.

Wat I want em to understand is, that that ticket, no matter wat it is, or wat platform it stands onto, must be hoorayed for, and hoorayed for with a will. There must be no hesitancy—no doubtin—no holdin back—no nonsense uv any kind. Watever the St. Loois Convention duz, we must indorse hartily and zefusly, wether it soots us or not.

Tilden is hard money, and we in the West are soft money. Very good. Ef Tilden is nominated, he will be nominated on a platform wich will reed so that it kin be constrood either way,—that is to say, hard or soft,—ex anybody chooses, with a statesmanship.

Allen is soft-money, which the Eastern Dimocrats must do ex we will do, and swaller him with a pleasant countenance. Ther must be reciprocity in these things. Eastern Dimocrata must remember that Post-Offices are only attainable thro' Dimocratic successes, and wat is hard or soft money compared to offices? I am willing to soft money compared to offices? I am willing to lake my salary in either kind, so long ex either kind will pay for likker.

On either platform down here in Kentucky, and in the West and South ginerally, we shell swear it is soft money, and go in to win. In the East the Dimocraty will swear it is hard money, and likewise go in to win. And the two seckstuns won't hev any trubble with each other about it, either. Yoor troo Dimocrat, like the devout Catholic, accepts the interpretashen that his leader puts onto his articles uv faith,—that is, sich uv em ex reed at all,—and don't allow no doubts to afflict him. We kin depend onto em, sure, and thank Hevin there is enuff uve m to arry the next eleckshun, no matter who is nomina

mominated, or wat platform he is put onto.

We kin depend with unerrin certenty onto these classes:

The ardent frends uv the eggsiled Tweed, Connolly, with their remaint frends, Oaky Hall, and sich, who are afflictid at the corrupshens that hev cropped out in the Government, and who are clamorin for "purity and reform."

The Catholic Church ez a undivided whole, wat wants to divide the skool-funds, and hev itself recognized ez the State religion.

The doggry-keepers in Noo York, without excepshun.

Myself, who hez bin cetin' the husks uv private life for 8 long, weary years, ever sence Grant turned me out uv the Post-Offis which I hed adorned under the lamented Johnson.

George Washington Bascom, to whom I owe a likker bill, the dimensions whereof frightens him, and would frighten me ef I ever-intended to pay it by hard work.

All the confidin' citizens uv the Corners which hey given me credit for board and clothes. All the citizens uv the Corners which hey given me credit for board and clothes. All the citizens uv the Corners which hey given me credit for board and clothes. All the citizens uv the Corners which hey given me credit for board and clothes. All the classes are dyin' to hey a raform in the Government thro' a Dimocratic victory.

John Morrissey, who sex that for the purposes uv farc he wood rather hev one winter uv a Dimocratic Congress than four yeers uv a Republikin administrashen.

Leaker Gavitt. Dockin Pogram, Col. McPel-

"The cascade is very noisy," said one of the fishermen.

"But the little bridge?" asked Damian.

"Why, that is true. Look, look! it has fallen in, and both ends at that. There is not a trace of it left."

"How could that have happened? Such a wide, solid plank of walnut wood! Well, I must buy a new one to-day," replied Damian, shrugging his shoulders. "Come, boys, help me lift this pair of weirs before it be any late?"; and resuming the interrupted song, he began to draw in the nets.

"Deuxe take it! How heavy it is!" cried a fisherman.

"Eh! oh! you have done a good job this time—two hundred and fifty pounds at least," said a second. "A good haul?"

"Yes, indeed," added another. "We must have fished up the beam of the bridge."

Damian smiled.

"You say yours is heavy youder," cried another fisherman, who was drawing the second net from the water. "Well, this one does not weigh any less than 300 rounds! I'll be sworn."

"I came to the scenes of my boyhood, and cried aloud: The friends of my youth, where are they?"
And Echo answered: 'Where are they?"
Where are the friends who play'd with me,
My comrades in the days of yore.
Who plunged with me in yonder sea,
And gathered shells along the shore?
I stand among the scenes to-day,
Recalling all the past again:
Recalling all? What do I say?

I call upon the dead in vain.

The sea-shore, with its glittering sands,
Is bathed, as then, in sunshine bright;
But those sweet faces, busy hands,
Have pass'd forever from my sight.
One was my hero—bright and fair—
A very Bayard in my eyes:
He died, and, by his empty chair,
A mourning mother weeps and sighs.

And she, my "Queen of Beauty," too—
My gentle playmate, Alice Hall—
She, with her eyes of sunniest blue,
Went heavenward at the Angel's call.
In those old days, when, side by side.
We roam'd along that sea-girt shore,
I thought twould be my manhood's pride
To call her "mine" for ever more.

To call her "mine" for ever more.

And thus they all have pane'd away,
The idois of my boyhood's years;
And oft my feelings will have play,
And oft my eyes will fill with tears.
So here i stand,—a cold, harsh man,
Bow'd with the carking cares of Life,
And ponder on the mystic plan
That dooms mankind to ceaseless strife

Then, gading on the tranquil scene.
Fond Memory brings "the lov'd and lost,
And makes the arid wasts took green
To me, world-weary, tempest-tons'd.
Then Faith points upward to the sky,
And whispens these sweet words of cheer:
"Our Earth-born love shall never dieTwill blossom there if planted Aere."
Chicaso, Jane, 1876. Carr. San Whitpens

A Mandarin Bible has just been prepared by
Dr. Schereschewsky, in China,—the Old Testament thus being translated by him out of the
original Hebrew into a language understood by
a population four times as large as is contained if the United States. Dr. Schereschewsky is
the man who declined the Episcopal Bishopric
of China in 1874.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. RADWAY'S

Oures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any

One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Afford Instant Ease

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterios, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bits.

DR. RADWAY'S

Dunian amilion.

The content of the search, who was a state of the strain of the search of the searc I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANY APPOAL DOC. 7. 1875. DN. RADWAY: Trastothers may be benefited. I make this statement:

I do for ten year. I tried the best program of this piace without any benefit. It was proving at each reprint the program of the piace without any benefit. It was proving at each reprint the program of the piace without any benefit. It was proving at each reprint the property of the piace without any apparent benefit. I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boars of the Pills, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two boars of the Pills, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and two bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reflet, and the bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Resolvent, the bottles Relief, and all bottles of the Resolvent, the bottles Relief, and all bottles of the Resolvent, the bottles Relief, and all bottles of the Resolvent, the bottles Relief, and all bottles of the Resolvent, the bottles Relief, and all bottles of the Resolvent, the bottles of the Resolvent, the bottles Relief, and all bottles of the Resolvent, the Resolvent and the Resolvent

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrotals Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it sected in the Lange or Stomach, Skin or Banes, Flesh or Herres, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Finide.

Chronic Rhoumatism, Serviula, Clandular Swallt Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syp-Complaints, Biseding of the Lungs, Dyspeiss, 19 Brask, Tle Dojoreus, White Swellings, Tunese, Us-Brin and Hip Discuss, Mercurial Discuss, Female Plaints, Gott. Dropsy'l lickets, Sait Rhesus, Brook-Consumption, Ridney, Bladder, Lives Complaints, PRICE, 61 FER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

Beer-Drinking and

American Girls Cannot

They Do Epetial Corresponder
LEIPZIO, Saxony, June
that the ripest scholarship
the world are in Europe,
among Americans of se
folks over here to be edu
our people should know
disadvantages. ileadvantages.
In Germany, a boy of

braces the nobles and sch THE GYMNASIUM, Of at 6 or 8 years of age. H strictest possible curveill his course, which require puring these years, his this except so much as belowed. and why he shall walk, or scribed with as much accu shall take. He has not so shall take. He has not so would warrant the purchas or one of those delightf smearcase which lie so to ing bits of hoard, sunning, squares and along the guit market-day. No matter h water for one of those tem covering of red, and blus, table growth, which becutiful under the microscope outside barbarians, the Githat morsel without the marent, guardian, tutor, authority; for he is, to all me much in leading-string completes his course in the curb is taken off, and young coit into a pasture, released from the control guardians, and teachers, builting law of the city in situated.

Here he enters at once in

A COURSE OF THE W sits up all night, sometime quarts of beer between da orderly on the street, as a from the drinking-hall to b by the police, shows his cap ported; is tried by the Un prisoned for a number of his offense, in apartments ble iron'gratings over the w open; is not permitted to than three times a day imprisonment, and is thu imprisonment, and is the

her child, notwithstanding with which he has been nat In this city, where one m bers of soldiers and studen after the close of a bloody carry scars than of the form to make a specialty of chalents, as they were known mans in sword-practice; one came from a Sout trouble, was challenged, nothing but pistols. He to ond that he was going to 'shoot him in the right arr was not very careful about soon challenged again, whention of hitting that man would not be fatal; and di had fought the third time, just where he said he woul attention of the students gvited to give an exhibition man; and a party of them nerve. After he had she fastenings off a telegraph replace, they all conclude again, and to be sparing of Savagns prover any them challenged by his insultin to fight a duel, even great a sorrow to his friend disease, and held the 'La rence himself, but could a coming a bywerd and laught! After the German student wo years in debauchery, the himself up as anddenly as a dilligent atndent, takes

our millionaires and our sit.

ENDOWED EXISTENT instead of multiplying coil bring to our shores the -te of sending our pupils to the bear of sending our pupils to the brought up in this country phine, and want of discipling universities.

I had thought seriously ladies here alone, consigns that they might seriously ladies and when we caming sourself and moves freely in the humal opportunities for obtaining his hand down or until it rang. 'I tell you, you were coming yourself American girl coming to Ender. They have no busing the seriously ladies and the same of our said looks at her. She does la admiring her, and bus Ha thinks she is ready for a land, by George I proceed she does not find a protecto pens to meet, as she would care of harself as best she dear of harself as best she day attention had been the lint evening of our arrivand his carnestness; but thought the committee we get out of langian road accumed to be trought to one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two and two, eath but no one made him lone until we arrived a labies, two an

RELIEF

REMEDIES.

Torst Pains in wenty Minutes.

E HOUR dvertisement Need Any

AY'S EADY RELIEF

IS A

Every Pain. e first and is the in Remedy

TO TWENTY MINUTES nt or excruciating the pain, the

READY RELIEF WILL Instant Ease.

the Kidneys, Inflammadder, Inflammation of the
mps. Congestion of the
ore Throat, Difficult
ing. Palpitation of
Heart, Hysterics,
Diphtheria, Catarrh,
Headache, Toothache,
Rheumatism, Cold Chills,
hilblains, and Frost Bites.

RADWAY'S

ATING PILLS, purify, cleanes, and strengthen. Rad-he cure of all disorders of the Roomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervo; Stemash, tipation, Costivenes, Indiammetron of the and all Derangements of the Internal ranted to effect a positive cure. Purely taining no mercury, mineral, or delete-

taining no mercury, mineral, or easestate following symptoms resulting from the Digestive-Organs:
Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood is lity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartbarn, M. Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sinking, or Futtering in the All Districtions of the Heart, Choking of Futterings at the Heart, Choking on the Heart, Choking of Futterings at the Heart, Choking on the Heart, Choking of Heart, Choking on the Heart, Choking of the Heart, Choking on the Heart, Choking o

of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system above-named disorders. Price, 38 Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DAN-OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVAAND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

Dec. 27, 1875.—De. RABWAY: That othnetted, I make this statement:
an Ovarian Tumor in the oya-rice and bowars. I red the best physicians of this
any besieft. It was crowing at such racould no have vived much longer. As
could not have vived much longer.
In the country and way's Remedies.
Conflict in them, but finally, after much
I tried them.
I tried them to the Resolvent, two boxes of
two bottles of the Resolvent, and two boxes of the Pills. Before the
and two boxes of the Pills. Before the
and two twenty-flye pounds.
I took the medicine about five
during that time lost forty-five pounds.
I and six boxes of the Pills.
City well, and my heart is full of gratitude
is beep in my deep amiction. To you, sir,
inderful medicine, i feel deeply indebted, and
that it may be as much of a blessing to oth
been to me.

MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

N. who makes the above certificate, is the

Mit may be as much of a blessing to ether to me.

Who makes the above extilicate, is to I requested you to send medicines above stated were boughtened by the exception of what was sent to be that her statement is correct without Signed)

gigst and Chemfst. Am Arbor, Mic. I had mr. Bibbin, who makes he was a man to be the signed of the fact that the stated are underly that mr. Bibbin, who makes he was a man to be the stated are underly ably correct. Any one who knowsking we her statement.

MARY COCKER MARY COCKER MARY E. POND E. B. POND.

, -R. RADWAY'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

o of all Chronic Diseases, Serofals, Hereditary or Contagious, to it in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Flesh or Nerven, Corrupting the slids and Vitiating the Finids.

Segmentism, Serofula, Glandular Swelling, Tough, Cancerous Affections, Spinish Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepais, Wiss Coroux, White Swellings, Tunons, Judge Droppy, Elcheus, Sait Rheun, Brouchus, Kidsey, Bladder, Liver Complaints, Siries, 1988.

d "False and True.

his nose cut off and his face all the new her child, notwithstanding the grand surgicial skill with which he has been present surgicial skill with his control of the state of t

And glist'ning curls of long, fair hair.
And glist'ning curls of long, fair hair.
And trembling lips pressed close the while.
Through crowds that dritted here and there
Went wandering on, alone and lost.
Till kind hearts in the thronging street,
In tender pity, classed tid little hands,
And homeward led the baby feet.

A woman, beautiful and lost,
In the city's noise and din.
Aimlessly, heedlessly wanders on—
A waif, a child of sin—
To the very place where, years before,
A baby, she missed her way;
But they who pitied the little one lost
Have none for the woman astray.

Centennial Songs for the Fourth.

New York World.

Beneath are given the Centennial odes of William Cullen Bryant and Bayard Taylor, which were composed at the request of the committee having in charge the Fourth of July celebration. The music to Mr. Taylor's poem has been written by Prof. Knoeller, of Guben, Germany; the ode will be sung at midnight on the 8d by the various German societies assembled in Union Square. Mr.
Bryant's poem (which was originally intended to be an ode and recited) will be interpreted musically on the morning of the Fourth at the Academy of Music. The accompaniment is by Prof. H.
Mosenthal, of the Mendelssohn Glee Club:
CENTENNIAL BYMN—BRYANT.

Through storm and caim the years have led Our nation on from stage to stage A century's space, until we tread
The threshold of another age.

We see there, o'er our pathway swept,
A torrent stream of blood and free;

We see there, o'er our pathway swept, A torrent stream of blood and fire; And thank the ruling power who kept Our sacred league of States entire. Oh! checkered train of years, farewell, With all thy strifes and hopes and feare; But with us let thy memories dwell, To warn and lead the coming years.

And then, the new-beginning age, Warned by the past and not in vain, Write on a fairer, whitet page The record of thy happier reign.

Sone of 1876 TATLOR.

Waken, voice of the Land's Devotion!
Spirit of freedom, awaken all!
Ring, ye shores, to the Song of Ocean,
Rivers, answer, and mountains, call!
The golden day has come:
Let every tongue be dumb
That sounded its malice or murmured its fears;
She hath won her stery;
She wears her glory;
We erown her the Land of a Hundred Years!

Out of darkness and toll and danger.
Into the light of Victory's day—
Help to the weak and Home to the stranger,
Freedom to all, she hath held her way!
Now Europe's orphans rest
Upon her mother-breast.
The voices of nations are heard in the cheers
That shall cast upon her
New love and honor,
And crown her the Queen of a Hundred Years!

New love and honor,
And crown har the Queen of a Hundred Years!

North and South, we are met as brothers;
East and West, we are wedded as one;
Right of each shall secure our mother's—
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native land,
For battle has tried thee, and time endears;
We will write thy story,
And keep thy glory
As pure as of old for a Thousand Years!

A Wealthy Hindoo Baby.
Gallgman (Paris).
The young Maharajah of Puttials has been left so far without a name, in accordance with 8ikh custom. For the first five or six years of life a Sikh child is merely the baba, or at best is distinguished from other babe log by some nickname, afterward dropped. Only when he is admitted to the church with much ceremony, and made a true Sikh by drinking some water that has been stirred with an iron knife, and eating certain mysterious pariserie of goor, and what not, is it thought worth while to record this event by naming him. So for the present the princely power and wealth of the late Maharajah are the property of a little personage whom his friends may be able in good time to identify as the right one, but would be puszled how otherwise to describe. However, if he is of ar destitute of what most people possess, he has at all eyents a good deal that most people has at all eyents a good deal that most people has at all eyents a good deal that most people has at all eyents a good deal that most people has at all eyents a good deal that most people has at all eyents a good deal that most people has a million sterling. During the long mileton of his northy batfore him, the accumulations of his northy batfore him, the accumulations of his personage with the revenue will more than double that uum, so that revenue will more than double that uum, so that revenue will more than double that uum, so that

times of bad roads as a Fremont farmer rather that the Governor of Ohio. If buggies had been abuse the state of get House at Fremont, O.

His Pondness for Certain Branches of Husbandry.

His Pondness for Certain Branches of Husbandry.

The Wound He Received at the Battle of South Mountain.

His Church-Relationship and His Generosity - Something About Mrs. Hayes.

His Church-Relationship and His Generosity - Something About Mrs. Hayes.

layes and their children—Richard A. 22 years of age, now at Harward Later Children. Webb C., 18, and their children—Richard P. 47, as Columbus; he move Columbus; he had been a straight of the columbus; he h

RELIGIOUS.

The state of the s

The air was full orphe music of Baby's length, ad,

The waving knolls on which, last wook, they firm, their gold.

Like bright yellow hanners on a beautiful earner unrolled.

wheat, 13 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 35 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 53 cars No. 2 do, 28 cars No. 3 do, 30 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (164 wheat); 45 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 148 cars and 25,700 bu No. 2 do, 1 car new mixed do, 50 cars and 5,300 bu rejected do, 7 cars no grade (251 corn); 20 cars white oats, 39 cars and 2,700 bu No. 2 do, 17 cars rejected do, 12 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 50 cars no grade, Total (55 cars), 255,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,573 bu wheat, 122,331 bu corn, 37,533 bu cats.

The Cincinnati Price Current prints a long list of information about the crops, etc., in different States. The general summing-up indicates a large increase in the acreage of corn in Ohio, Indiana, States. The general summing-up indicates a large increase in the acreage of corn in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, good hay prospects, a moderate wheat outlook, a falling-off in barley, and fair crops of rye and oats. The receipts of hogs are expected to be fully as large during July and August as last year, the increased number west of the Mississippi being sufficient to offset any deficiency in Ohio and Indians. It is also apparent that the August supply will be of July.

A sample of very good winter wheat, of the new

Manufacture of the property of

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS
received at Chicago Customs June 30: Burley-&
Tyrrell, 45 pkgs earthenware; William Finkler &
Sons, 9 cases dry goods; J. T. Relling & Co., 2
cases books. Duties collected, \$2,586.53.

PROVISIONS.

BOG PRODUCTS—Were in moderate demand, and easier, but very steady. The speculative articles were slightly depressed by the larger receipts of hogs, and a consequent decline at the Stock-Yards. Liverpool was quoted 3d v 112 be higher on lard.

Mass Pork—Was in moderate request, and declined 15c y bri, closing 71/4910c below the latest quotations of Thursday. Sales were reported of 20 bris cash at \$19.40; 2,000 bris seller July at \$19.20410. So; 5,500 bris seller August at \$19.371/4019. 50; 500 bris seller September at \$19.0019.621/4; and 230 bris seller the year at \$10.75. Total, \$,270 bris. The market closed quiet at \$19.234/4
19.45 seller August; \$19.60319.621/4 for September; and \$16.50316.75 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$17.50318.00, and extra do at \$14.254314.50.

thic.

Greass—Was quiet at 628c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were stendy and quiet at \$10.75

11.00 for meas; \$11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and

22.00222.50 for hams.

Tailon—Was quoted at 828% for city, and 768c for
yuntry lots, according to condition.

FLOUR-Was in rather better demand, there being some inquiry for slypment, in addition to the usual local trade; and former quotations were firmly adhered to, some inquiry for shipment, in addition to the usual local trade; and former quotations were firmly adhered to, though New York was quoted dull. Sales were re-ported of 175 bris winters, partly at \$8.50@6.75; 1,400 bris spring extras, at \$4.00@6.37%; 150 bris apring su-perfines at \$3.75@4.50; and 25 bris yre flour at \$4.25. Total, 1,850 bris. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter exe rollowing range or prices: Choice winter ex-\$7.359.7.75; common to good do, \$5.759. \$1 shipping extras, \$4.5095.09; good do, \$5.009. \$1 choice do, \$5.5095.75; patents do, \$6.009. Minnepota, \$5.0096.75; apring superfines, \$3.009. rye flour, \$4.2594.37%. a—Was active, with little change in prices. Sales reported of 140 tons at \$5.50 on track and \$8.75.

New York was strong, with a moderate speculative inquiry for Chicago No. 2. Our receipts (106 cars inspected in) were somewhat larger than the previous
day, and the reported shipments were light, while
heavy delive ries were expected to be made to-day, and
there was no shipping demand here ex cept for the
lower grades. Nevertheless our prices were well sustained, the market closing about the same as on Thursday afternoon. There would probably have been a declided advance, due to the more warlke news from
Europe, but for the fact that a good many of the shorts
had covered to be the that a good many of the shorts
had covered to be the that a good many of the shorts
had covered to business transacted, though the strong
was rather sharp sometimes. If the trade grade was rather sharp sometimes. If the trade
grade is the sharp sometimes are comremembered that No. 2 is selling at comparatively
higher prices here than in New York, so that it
cannot be shipped from this city except at a loss. Hence
the shippers left it alone, and this is probably the only
reason for the statement made by some people that
shippers are arraid to handle it less it should get out of
condition on its way to the seaboard. But if it cannot
be moved out it must be held here, and capital is only
willing to carry it when paid to do se. This is the cause
of the August premium, and some operators predict
that the premium will be double what it is now, though
August wheat is generally at a discount as compared
with July. It will rest largely upon the magnitude of
the deliveries to be made to-day. One firm expects to
deliver 500,000 bu, and others smaller quantifics, and
it is possible that the offerings of cash wheat to chapt
will be cor aspondingly large. Seller August opened at
1.084. declined to \$1.095. and advanced to \$1.095.

recent advance. Sale was reported of 150 bris at \$1.10% per gallon.

HIDES—Were steady under a continued good demand and moderate offerings: Green city butchers, 5c; green cured light and heavy, 76.7%c; damaged, 56 54c; parts cured, 61.60%c; green saited kip, 7c; green country, 51/6c; green calf, 11/6111/6c; dint hides, 126 12/6c; dry kip and calf, 12/611/6c; dry saited hides, 10c; deacon skina, 45.850c.

OILS—The quotations of extra and No. 1 lard oil were reduced 2c. Prices of other oils remain without quotable change. Trade was good, especially in machinery colls. Carbon, 115 deg. test. 141/614/6c; do. Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 15/6/6c; down white, 150 test. 17/6/6. 17/6c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17/4/6; extra lard oil. 87c; No. 7, 83c; No. 2, 70c; linseet, raw, 55c; bolid, 60c; whale, winter-bleached, 7cc; sperm, \$2,1002.15; nearstoot off, strictly pure, \$1.10 decents, 00c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60c; 15/6/6c; down oils off, 15/6/6c; down oils nears of the pure \$1.10 decents, 00c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60c; 15/6/6c; west virginia oils, natural. 20 deg., 2008.25c.

70c; turpentine, 33%55c; naphtha, deodorised, 68 gravity, 185%465c; West Virginia oila, natural, 29 deg., 326354c; natural 30 deg., 27630c; reduced, 28 deg., 20622c.

POULTBY—Chickens were in larger supply, and easier, the demand being comparatively light. Old chickens were quoted at \$3,5064.00 per dozen, and aprings at \$2,5063.50, according to size. Turkers were quite at 3610c.

POTATORS—The offerings were liberal, but there was little inquiry, and old stock was freely offered at 35c per bu. The receipts on wagons were liberal. Now potatoes were quoted at \$2,5062.75 per bi.

SEEDS—The offerings of timothy were a little larger.

SEEDS—The offerings of timothy were a little larger.

SEEDS—The offerings of timothy were a little larger.

Good sold at \$2.70, and prime at \$2.80, closing at \$2.834 bid. Other seeds were quite and quoted as follows: Timothy, \$2.2362.80; clover. \$9.2369.50; Hungarian, 50645c; millet, 50645c; flax, \$1.2564.13.

SALT—The demand is fair at the annexed prices. Saginaw and Onondags, flax, \$1.30; Canada do, \$1.35; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.70; dairy, with bags, \$3.50. Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.50.

TEAS—Were ordered with fair liberatity, and the market was nominally steady as follows:

Guspowder—Common, 50635c; good do, 38645c; flax, \$6.50.10.

The second do, 45646c; flax, 50685c; flanest, \$5660c; choice, 50600c; choicest, 50685c; flanest, \$6600c; choice, 50600c; choicest, 50685c; flanest, \$5660c; choice, \$5660c; choicest, \$5660c; choicest, \$6600c; flass, \$5650c; choice, \$6660c; choicest, \$5660c; flass, \$5650c; flass, \$5650c; choice, \$6660c; choicest, \$6660c; flass, \$5650c; flass, \$5650c; choice, \$6660c; choicest, \$6660c; flass, \$5650c; flass, \$5650c; choice, \$6660c; choicest, \$6660c; flass, \$6600c; flass, \$6600c; choicest, \$6600c; flass, \$6600c; choicest, \$6600c; flass, \$6600c; choicest, \$6600c; choicest, \$6600c; flass, \$6600c; choicest, \$6600c;

LIVE STOCK.

for three months past, more sold than any week for three months past, more Eastern buyers being on hand, and a good supply from the country; everything sold out at the following: Prime to extra, 1,300 to 1500, \$5.0035, 15; fair to good, 1,100 to 1,200, \$4.0034,50; common to fair, 90 to 1,000, \$3.0034,50; stockers, \$3.0034,00; bulls, stags, and cown, \$2.0034,25; sales for the week, 1,463 heed, against 1,200 hast week.

Hog—s14,3000 head, against 18,700 the week before; supply light and prices up 250 on Philadelphias, and 400 on Torkers; Philadelphias, \$6.5036,50; Yorkers, \$8.2036,50; toughs, \$5.0036,50; Yorkers, \$8.2036,50; toughs, \$5.0036,50; Yorkers, \$8.2036,50; toughs, \$5.0036,50; Yorkers, \$6.2036,50; toughs, \$5.0036,50; Yorkers, \$6.2036,50; Toughs, \$5.0036,50; Yorkers, \$6.2036,50; Yorkers, \$6.

a few more cars would have found ready sale.

ALBANY, June 30.—Cattle—Reccipts, 381 cars—117 less than last week; prices advanced toward the close 10 212 per 100 Bs; heavy steers, 25.0035.10.

Sheep—Dull; 40 off; tendency downward; receipts. 45 cars; common to fair, 346445c; fair to good, 44% 546; good to extra, 5465c. Lambs strong; shade higher; receipts, 14 cars; common to extra, 649c.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Hoss—Active but not quotably lower; firm; fair to good light, \$6.0364.35; heavy, \$6.2566.50. Reccipts, 575; shipments, 645.

LUMBER.

It is understood that some of the yard dealers have entered into an agreement not to buy any more inch lumber by cargo, except by inspection. The sellers have not yet acceded to this demand, hence there is something of a bitch at the wholesale market.

The cargo market was slow and easy. About thirty cargoes were offered, and probably ten were void, during the day. Thera was little country demand, and some of the local buyers were refusing to buy inch lumber, except by inspection, and were holding back on 2-inch, hopling to obtain it at lower figures. The remainder of the Lake Huron fleet of large cargoes was sold out by Michigan inspection, the parties who refuse to buy in, the ordinary way taking most of it on those terms. Prece-stuff was dull. Buyers bid \$7.30 for Manistee or Ludington, but selleft held it firmly at \$3.00, and sales were made at that figure. Inch lumber ranges in price from \$8.00614.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.15, and shingless \$2.032.25. It is thought that the offerings will be quite large by Monday.

The vard trade is only fair. Following are the quotations: LUMBER.

First and second clear.
Third clear, linch.
Third clear, thick.
Clear fooring, first and second, rough.
Clear siding, first and second.
First compon siding.
Flooting, first common, dressed.
Flooting, first common, dressed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Corn dull; No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 25s 3d.

Lard—52s 6d.

Weather fine.

Liverroot., June 30—Latest.—Cotton—Fist; 62654d;
sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation
and export, and 4.400 American; sales of the week,
3,500, including 4.000 for export, 2,000 for speculation
and 2,300 American; total stock, 1,012,000, including
386,000 American; receipts, 27,000, including 12,000
American; actual export, 6,000; amount aftest, 397,000,
including 110,000 American; forwarded from ship's
sides direct to spinners, 6,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, tending down.

Greatsing—Quiet but steady, except corn, which is
dull. Wheat—Receipts past three days, 27,000 quar-

hally unchanged.

In a shade lower; closed dull; a shade lower; closed dull; No. Wheat wancon, \$1.15%; hard, \$1.21; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.06; July, \$1.06; A nagras, \$1.06; No. 3 do, 91%c. Oorn nearly nominal; No. 2, 45c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2 July, 30c. Rye steadier; fair demand; No. 1, 71%c. Bariey entirely nominal; No. 2 swing, 72c; No. 3 do, 40c.

Pregate—Dull and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 2%c.

Recosips.—Flour, \$0.00 bris; wheat, \$3.000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, \$0.00 bris; wheat, \$15,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 115,000 bu.
TOLEDO, O., June 30.—Flour—Steady.
Grain—Wheat arm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.12;
unber Michigan, \$1.10; July, \$1.10%; No. 2 amber
dichigan, 91c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.10%; rejected red,
50c. Corn steady; high mixed, 31½c; August, 32½c;
ow mixed, Lake Shore, 48½c; no grade, 47½c; damgod, 37c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 31½c; white,
4½c; Michigan, 32c; rejected, 25c.
Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 0,000 bu; corn, 18,000
bu; cata, 11,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 1,600 bu; corn,
4,000 bu; oata, 4,000 bu.

24,000 bu; oata, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. June 30.—Cotton—Dull; 114-512c.

Flow—Juliet hui steady; spring family, 35,0065.75.

Grain—Wheat dull; fair to good, spc@81.00. Cornisteady and firm; rejected, 44-65c. Oata dull; family heid; fair white, 39-630c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2,003-70c. Barriey—Not much offering.

Previsions—Fork dull; heid at \$20.25. Lard dull; airs of prime steam at \$11.20-911.25. Bulk meats fair and lower; 74-c; 104-c; 105-c. Bacon scarce and firm; \$54-c: 114-c: 1134-c. 1134-c.

White: Steady; good demand; \$1.10.

Butter—Steady.

hite. asserted anged. Butter-Dull; unchanged. Butter-Dull; unchanged. Butter-Dull; unchanged. Butter-Dull; unchanged. Bytoleum-Strong; crude, 85/685/60; refined, 15/68 Waisky Quiet and firm; Jobbing, \$1.15.

BUFFALO, June 30.—Grain-Wheat dull and firm; sales, 7,500 bu Port Washington at \$1.23. Corn dull and firm; car lots No. 2 mixed Western, 52½c. Ostartalling only; nominal at 36c in store. Rye inactive; about 85c would buy Wisconsin.

Canal Freights—Unchanged.

Railroad Freights—To New York ½c lower.

GALVESTON, June 30. - Cotton quiet: middlings, 1156; stock, 8,367 bales; weekly net receipts, 500; tales, 2,350.

sales, 2,350.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—Cotton dull; middlin ilid@ilibse; stock, 5,513 baies; weekly net receipt 143; exports coastwise, 536, sales, 175.

SAVANNAH, June 30.—Cotton quiet: middlings, 1 stock, 3,437 baies; weekly net receipts, 1,439; gr 2,013; exports coastwise, 2 504; sales, 265, Mosiles, June 30.—Cotton weak and irregular; sidlings, 1136; stock, 8,105 bales; weekly net receipt 616; gross, 616; exports coastwise, 309; sales, 1,000, New Ozilears, June 30.—William Sanchez and J. Mellieur, on the part of the Committee appointed

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

New York, June 30.—Flag and decoration prints buntings and other patriotic goods were very active, and jobbers' priegs were advanced. Domestic goods, ruled quiet in first hands, but the piece trade was fair. Light and medium fancy prints were in moderate request. Plain and fancy overcoatings, heavy cassingers, and masted continus were in steady demand for small

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 test, at 12c; prime white, 150 test, at 13c. PITTSBURG, PA., JHHE S., crude, \$2.32% at Parker's.

IRON.

TURPENTINE.

MARINE.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoo, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber; prop Japan, Burfalo, sundries; prop Colia Campbell, Ludington, lumber; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truebdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truebdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Forest City, Milwankee, light; prop New Ers, Grand Haven, towing; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Wollin, Holland, lumber; schr Hercules, Grims' Pier, ties; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr Seit, Ludington, lumber; schr Sensen, Muskegon, lumber; schr S. Haven, Muskegon, lumber; schr Sensen, Muskegon, lumber; schr Sensen, Lumber; schr Seit, Ludington, lumber; schr Sensen, Muskegon, bark; schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber; schr S. P. Wilson, White Lake, lumber; schr Sensen, lumber; schr Sensen, lumber; schr Ess Star, Muskegon, lumber; schr Fellcitous, Clay Banks, bark; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatick, lumber; schr C. L. Johnston, Frankfort, lumber; schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber; schr Milton, White Lake, lumber; schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Milton, White Lake, lumber; schr Shawnee, Mijsrankee, light; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber; schr Atunto, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr B. Campbell, Manistee, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. C. King, Bulkio, Schr E. S. Simmons, Holland, lumber; schr Johnston, Frankfort, 100 bu oats; schr Grant Schr Albens, Ogdenabur, 2, Schr Porter, Budalo, Schr G CHICAGO.

Chrosso. — Freights were in moderate demand at former rates. Charters were in moderate demand at former rates. Charters were made for 180,000 bu corn and 22,000 bu cats on the following vessels for Buffalo: Baryes Channesy Huriburt, Shawnes, and stame A. Yought and B. F. Bruce, corn at 2e; schr S. V. R. Watson, cats at 1%c. For Brite, prop Japan, cats.

Milwarum, Jinne 20. — The demand for grainvessels to day and rates, as for the past few days, were considered nominal at 2%c on wheat to Buffalo, and at 6c to Cowego.

Demont, June 28. — Orain freights remain duit. Rates to Cawego, 4%c; to Buffalo, 2%c; to Cleveland, 1%c, free of elevation. C. W. Norton reports the prop Acadis, deals, Au Sable to Quebec, at 38 per m, on the rail.

Buryano, June 28. — The following charters were reported this morning: By Capt. G. W. Bonsbark M. Martin, coal. Cleveland to Chicago at 45c per ton, and iron ore, Escanalas to Cleveland at 90e per ton. By Hirsm H. Smith—Schr Morning Liebt. LAKE FREIGHTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 30.—Down-Propernasia; schrs C. J. Magill, James Couch, Fred A.

Prussia; schrs C. J. Magill, James Couch, Fred A. Morse, J. P. March.

Ur—Props Portage, Garden City, Wetmore and consort. Philadelphia, with Alleghany, Schaylkil, and Sherwood; schrs Alexander, Golden West, Stampede, Nicholson, S. H. Foster, Leonard Hanna, G. S. Hazard, Thomas Parsons, Hattie Johnston, Denmark, Hippogriff, Reindeer, C. P. Minch, George Sherman, and Emma L. Coyne.

Wind—West, gentle.

Weatures—Clondy.
Pont Hurson, Mich., June 30.—10 p. m.—Dows—Props Gordon Campbell, Idaho, Yosemite and barges, Rose and barges, Salina and consort, Balize and raft; schrs Favorite, James F. Joy.

Ur—Props Scotia, Passaic, Prindiville and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Alpena and barges, chrs Sarah Jane. Mary Battle, Knight Templas, H. G. Cleveland, Nevada, Hattle Wells.

WIND—North, gentle; weather fine.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Bridgepour, Ill., Jane 30.—Arrived—G. L. Booth, Utica, 5,300 bu corn; Ironclad, LaSalla, 6,000 bu corn; Isabella, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 1,250 bu cats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 750 bris four, 400 bris meal; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Uly, Morris, 83,092 ft lumber.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 30.—Water is again let ing the LaSalle level of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and navigation will be resumed to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS

... Two new light-houses at Weller's Bay, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, will be completee Ang. 1. The Dominion Governmenthas not ye decided what order of light is to be used... It is

day for something over 7,000...The Cleveland Leader says: "The schr Brightie, Capt. Wadsworth, arrived here yesterday evening from Marquette, with a large cargo of iron ore. The damages suntained by her mishap in the Sadit Canal on Friday last are quite severe, Two of her jib sais are carried away, the jib-boom broken, the figure-head gone, and some other minor losses apparent.... Says the Detroit Fost: "The schr Morning Ster, in the attempt to sail the rivers without a tag, got aground on the head of Walpole Island and was approached by the tug J. H. Martin, which wanted to release her. The Captain refused all assistance, and began to light his grain aft in tin pans and washbolters. The Star got off without assistance and continued her journey."...The Buffaio Courier states that the prop W. T. Graves was libeled at Buffalo for a coal account of \$1,000. The schr G. D. Russell, it is stated, is in danger of similar proceedings... The Green Bay Advects says: "The Manitowoc tug William Richards is coming here to tow in this harbor, in connection with the Botsford. The steam pump from the Kitty Smeke will be used by the Botsford to reliev vessels in distress, while the Kitty will be furnished with a new one. A steam pump has long been needed here."

A PRAYING CREW.—The letter of the Captain of the schr Donaidson, describing the experience of the crew and himself in the ice in Lake Superior, is gloomy enough to give even a millionaire the "blues." "When the boys were eating the last meal the vessel afforded," says the Captain, "I tell yeu they were glum! All knew that supplies had rin out, and that there was no prospect of a replenishment. We were all starring starvation in the face (or vice versa), and we all knew it. Hardly a word was spoken at this last meal. All of us were subdued and brongat to an acknowledge ment (if some of us had never acknowledged it before) that there is a Supreme Ruler! And I want to add that there was praying on board the Donaidson the simple of the cleared. Schre Situation, and will the

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO VRANCE.—The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Psymouth (6, B.) for the standing of passengers. The splendid reases on this favorite route for the Continent (cabins provided with electric bells) will sail from Pier No. 43. North Have, as follows: LABRADOR, Sangler, Saturday, July 1, 1 b.m. CANADA, Prangeul, Saturday, July 1, 2 b.m. Price of Passenge in gold (including wine): First cabin, 2110 accommodation; second, 372; third cabin, 340. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, 528, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensis, without extra charge. Steamer market than 40 but carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DEBERIAN, agent, 53 Broadway, N. W. W. WHITE, No. 67 Clarkes, corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

POR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ITALY, J. 1. 12:20. pm | SPAIN, July 15, 10:20 s m

THE QUEEN, July 8, 2 pm | ENGLAND, July 22, 3 pm

HOLLAND, July 1, 2 noon | ERIN, July 12, 0:20 s m

Cabin passage, 250, 270, and 320 currency. Return

tickets at reduced rates. Sicerege tickets, 228, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to

P. B. LARSON,

4 South Clark-85.

AMERICAN LINE. PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.

General office, 138 Le Salie-st., corner Madison.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIS,

BELLAST, AND LONDONDERST.

STATE OF INDIANA.

STATE OF FENNSYLVANIA.

Thursday, June 38

STATE OF FENNSYLVANIA.

Thursday, July if

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabina, see

365 and 8-00, according to accommodations. Betur

ticketa, \$125. Second cabin, \$50. Steerage at lower

rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General

Agenta, J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Coleage

VOLUME BANK STAT 75th Quarter

SATURDAY MORNIN

122 & 124 Paid up Cash Capi

Surplus, - -DIRECT W. F. Coolbaugh,
Anson Stager,
C. M. Lindgren,
Geo. Straut,
R. T. Crane,
L. Z. Leite L. B. Sidway, President. J. B. H. G. Powers, V. Pres't. J. S. Deposits made in Savings De Fifth Semi-Annua

OF THE CONDI

Safes, furniture, and axtures stocks and bonds.
Real estate.
Cash and exchange.
Loans—Demand on collaterals.
Loans—Time on collaterals.
Loans—Real estate on collaterals.
Solutions and solutions of the collaterals.
Solutions of the collaterals of the collaterals.
Solutions of the collaterals of the collateral of the collaterals of the collaterals of the collaterals of the collateral of the collaterals of the collaterals of the collaterals of the collateral of the collate

LIABILIT

Quarterly S

THE FIG

Savings Ba

Demand loans secured by colla Time loans secured by collators First mortgage loans on real es fevenue stimps. Real estato. Bank and depository building. Property account, including a and safes. LIABIL

JOHN C. H JARED GA CHARLES GEORGE 1 58th Quarterh Merchants'

Farme

Condition at Close of B

Safe and Office Fixtures.
Leans and Demands secured in Safe and Office Public Safe and other public and available securities.
Date in yault and subject to of Published for the informati Chicago, June 30, 1878.

CARPET CI CARPET CI Bosion Steam Carpet S. ROTHCHILD & 6 Diffee and Works, 44 & 46 W Franch Office, 103 Twenty-